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erisary.—Pneumo-Enteritis—Stifle Lameness in a Colt—Fis ula in the Pelvis of a Colt-Stifle

Agricultural.

SHORTHORN BREEDERS.

(Concluded.)

The Association was called to order by resident Hinds at 8:30 Wednesday morn-

The committees on subjects presented in he ?resident's address reported as follows: Your Committee, to whom was referred the address of the President to consider assion, report:

for discussion, report:
That the matter of public sales be referred to the Association for discussion, and action if desired.
On the recommendation regarding the selection of Shorthorn calves for the feeding experiment at the Agricultural College, we recommend that this Association furnish one or more Shorthorn steer tion furnish one or more Shorthorn steer calves for that purpose, and that a committee of three be appointed to make selection from among such as may be

ing prizes awarded at the American Fat Stock Show to Michigan cattle, we recommend that the same offer be made as last and owned in Michigan.

and owned in Michigan.

In regard to the recommendation for the appointment of a committee to secure the second in the state we recommend that this Association by resolution request the various district societies, in connection with the State Society, to adopt uniform lists as to age and numbers in herds and other classes.

Thought a change of pasture desirable, and that pure water was one of the great requisites. He found it best to keep salt before his animals, where they could get it when they wanted it.

Mr. Gibbons thought calves were not worth any more than the amount named, worth any more than the amount named.

were concurred in.

J. A. Mann was introduced and spoke the State a calf was expected to gain 100 of the value of cattle sales, and thought that one held annually under the direction of the Association could not help proving a success.

good thing for breeders if a suitable plan a good milker. could be agreed upon. He favored the offering of good animals only.

C. F. Moore thought it would be greaty to the interest of the Association.

The President favored a public sale under suitable rules. Only good cattle should be offered. The sale should be under proper restrictive measures, and a committee of the Association should have charge of the sale and pass on the merits

of the animals offered. C. T. Moore held that the question of the merits of the animals should be left to could not afford to keep a scrub over one the sellers. If they catalogued inferior winter, even if he got him for nothing. animals it would reflect on them, not on He thought Mr. Smith would have done the Association. They should be in good better to crowd his steers the first year.

submit them to the Association at the then on skim milk, oil-meal, oatmeal,

evening session. Mr. Ball was down for a paper on the Breeding and Care of Shorthorns" but having been absent in the west and only returning the evening the Association met he had not had the time to prepare a paper but gave the members his ideas of he questions involved in the subject. He hought that the main point to be consid td was the successful coupling of the male and female. A man should not undertake to breed unless he had a type in his aind to breed to. Some favored in and in-breeding, while others were partial to line breeding; advocates of both had made uccesses and failures. In his breeding he favored a coarse cow, rather than a coarse bull, but different results had come from the same practices in different herds. Some breeders claim that the bull bred in ane will reproduce his characteristics, while others stand ready to controvert the argument. He would not buy a bull, even Duke, or any other family, unless the adividual animal came up to his ideas of what a Shorthorn should be. He would not buy an animal that was not well bred, even if the animal was good individually. Pedigree was necessary. Fashion often settled values, and is changeable. This he thought often discouraged men from go-

ing into breeding, as it made them think

that to get good animals they must invest pure water should always be preferred.

It should not be too cold in winter time.

Mr. Wm. Ball offered the following priced families.

Mr. Batcheller thought it a high-injumportant consideration to know the animals are bred. A man proceedings of this ing that if breeders place their cattle in the proceedings of this ing that if breeders place their cattle in terms of 25,000 head of cattle.

Pure water should always be preferred.

It should not be too cold in winter time.

Mr. Wm. Ball offered the following resolution, which was adopted and the number to be published was placed at 1,—000 copies.

Presolution:

WHEREAS, Col. J. A. Mann has under consideration the policy of holding a public sale of Shorthorn cattle at Lansing during the coming spring; therefore,

Resolved, That this Association recommend Col. Mann to the confidence of Shorthorn breeders of this State, believing that if breeders place their cattle in the policy of holding a public sale of Shorthorn cattle at Lansing during the coming spring; therefore,

Resolved, That this Association recommend Col. Mann to the confidence of Shorthorn breeders of this State, believing that if breeders place their cattle in the process of the preferred.

The Fairbank Canning Company, of Chicago, has received from the French during the coming spring; therefore,

Resolved, That this Association recommend Col. Mann to the confidence of Shorthorn breeders of this State, believing the coming spring; therefore,

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Resolved at the coming spring the coming spring; therefore,

The Fairbank Canning Company of Chicago, has received from the F

in a few years cannot follow an idea in this matter and be able to prove it to the satisfaction of others. Breeding has been so promiscuous that he thought no man had established a line of breeding that could be adopted as a standard. He favored in-and-in breeding to a certain extent, and cited the success of Bates and the Collings Brothers as an argument in favor of it.

Mr. Amos F. Wood considered pedigree of first importance. A breeder can take two animals of fine form and good consti tution, and yet cannot reproduce either sire or dam. Better breed to inferior animals bred in line than to crossbred ones, even if they are better individuals. Inand-in breeding defects are more readily fixed than good qualities. The great sim of breeders should be to select a good bull; a line bred bull does not always stamp his quality on his produce. All Shorthorns trace to the same source, and outcrosses, as they are called, are more fancied than 8 real. In-bred cattle have proved sterile. amercial...... 8 High bred cattle should be encouraged. but plain bred animals are more important to the general breeder. He did not ad-

vocate the paying of very high prices. Mr. J. W. Hibbard read a paper on "What Kind of Shorthorns shall We Breed, and how shall We Obtain Them" the live stock department, whose tastes ran and was followed by Mr. M. A. Snow that way, and they made up the largest with a paper on "Shorthorns and Shorthorn Breeding."

Mr. Ball commended the papers of Messrs. Snow and Hibbard as being carefully prepared and reflecting credit on the authors.

Mr. Dwight Curtis thought the papers good ones. He considered the selection of a bull as the great feature in breeding. "Get a good red bull" he said "if you can. but get a good one even if it is roan." Mr. F. Hart Smith read a paper on

"Feeding for Beef."

The President thought that cattle would eat straw when on grass, and that they were benefited by it. He thought the spring the best time to sell ordinary cattle, but good cattle sell for good prices at any time. He thought the figures put In regard to the suggestion of duplicat- on feed by Mr. Smith were too high, his grain not having cost him over \$20 per ton. He did not think it profitable to year for Shorthorns or their grades bred feed grain to steers when on grass. Thought a change of pasture desirable,

worth any more than the amount named, it will be complete in all its details.

The recommendations of the committee | worth in the Detroit stockyards.

pounds per month. Mr. Amos Wood favored feeding corn Mr. Ball thought that a sale would be a thought a good beef maker could also be

> Mr. Batcheller thought that cattle fattened ready for market at 14 months of | in the future. age paid the greatest profit.

Mr. Smith said that his experience had been, that steers kept until three years old paid the best. He believed in keeping them growing, but not crowding one day and starving the next. He meant a

good healthy, even growth. Mr. Ben Baker gave his experience in feeding a well bred animal and a scrub, and came to the conclusion that a feeder condition. Shorthorns should carry flesh. His experience had been that grain could On motion a committee consisting of J. be profitably fed when the animals were A. Mann, C. F. Moore and Wm. Ball was on grass. The best calf he ever raised appointed to arrange plans for a sale, and was fed on new milk for three weeks,

> and then cornmeal. Mr. Ball thought Mr. Smith had read a very valuable paper, and as it was from actual experience it made it still more in teresting. His figures were reliable. He showed that steers kept until the fourth year and highly finished did not pay the best. He would ask Mr. Smith his opin-

ion as to the best age to turn off steers. Mr. Smith in reply said that if the animals were well fed from birth from two to two-and-a-half years of age was the most

profitable time Prof. Johnson called attention to two points in the paper. First, he was glad to know that so experienced a feeder as Mr. Smith did not approve of letting cattle run at straw in the yard during the winter, and second, that the average farmer raised too much wheat and too little stock. His experience had been that cat-

tle did not need meal or grain while on grass, and while they might eat it, he preferred saving it for them when the grass failed in the fall.

Mr. Curtis asked the Professor what his opinion was, as to the effect of fresh or stagnant water. He had seen animals with plenty of fresh water before them, leave it and drink from a stagnant pool. Professor Johnson in reply said that pure water should always be preferred.

meeting, with the papers and addresses presented, be published by the Board of Directors, to contain also a list of mem-bers with their P. O. address, number of cattle and families represented in their herds, and that each member be furnished one copy and that additional copies be furnished at cost to all who desire.

And that authors of all papers be requested to furnish copies for such publication.

The Association then proceeded to the election of officers. Messrs. J. C. Sharp and R. A. Remick were appointed tellers.

The result was as follows: President.-H. H. Hinds, Stanton. Vice-President.-W. E. Boyden, Delhi

Wite-President.—W. E. Beyden, Delhi Mills.

Secretary.—I. H. Butterfield, Lapeer.

Treasurer.—Ben Gibbons, Detroit.

Directors.—For three years: B. F. Batcheller, Oceola Center; John McKay, Romeo; M. A. Snow, Kalamazoo.

To fill vacancy, one year: C. F. Moore, St Clair.

The Association then took a recess until 7 o'clock P. M.

At one o'clock, carriages were in line at the Hudson House, and the members, accompanied by the State Board of Agriculture, and several of the Professors, with Major Gil Osmum, the Governor's private Secretary, made a visit to the Agricultural College. On arriving the party divided up, Prof. Johnson showing those through portion of the party. Messrs. Dewey and Chamberlain showed visitors through the green houses, botanical museum and drill shed. Dr. Grange, the veterinary surgeon, took great pleasure in explaining the use of the new building that has been ereeted for his class, and a very complete one it will be when it is finished and furnished. We entered it through the room in which the animals are received for examination and also where subjects are to be slaughtered. Around the room rings and staples are built into the walls, to which the animals are to be tied. The floor is of cement, and in the center is a reservoir for the reception of the blood. An elevator leads to the dissecting room above. which is to be arranged with tables, the ceiling being furnished with rings, by which the subject can be elevated shove the tables, leaving all parts free for inspection. Underneath this room is the class room. The seats are to be arranged in the form of an amphitheatre, facing a large black-board which will be used for illus-

ance. It looks much better on the inside. The floor is of cement, and gives ample in shock to cattle in the fall. They will room for company evolutions; at one end gain more than at any other time. He is a gallery and also a band room. The military exercises are much enjoyed by the students and the company will form one of the principal attractions to visitors

The mechanical department which has been added to the College is getting into shape, and the students have turned out some work already that would do no dis credit to any of the manufacturing establishments in the country. The work at present consists in making tools for the different parts of this department. The party returned to the city at 5.30 and all most prosperous appearance at the present time that they had ever known it to do in opposed the military and mechanical departments came back fully converted. Prof. Johnson was highly complimented on the fine condition of the live stock.

The Association met again at 7 o'clock Mr. Bartow offered the following res

olutions, which were adopted: Resolved, That this Association heartily commends to the attention of the stock reeders of this State, the MICHIGAN FARMER and the "Breeders' Gazette," of

Chicago.

Resolved, That the sum of \$25 be appropriated as compensation for service of Secretary Butterfield.

Messrs. Bartow, Moore, Ball, Hinds and others, spoke in high terms of the assistance rendered by the papers, and also of the good work done by Secretary Butterfield. None of them thought the amount voted him in any way recompensed him for his work, but as the Asso ciation grew they hoped to more generously remunerate him.

The committee to whom was delegated the arranging of a plan for a public sale reported as follows:

Your committee to whom was referred the matter of arranging plans for a public sale, have had the same under considera-tion and report that in their opinion this is a matter of great importance to Shorthorn breeders, and that the time at this meeting is too short to fully mature a desirable plan. We therefore recommend that the matter be postponed until the next annual meeting, so as to afford time for a full consideration of the subject.

C. F. Moore then offered the following

Mr. Dwight Curtis spoke of the danger to our State cattle from admitting cattle

fairs. just at the time the fairs were held. In Detroit during the months of September and October, 1885, over one hundred cattle had died from this disease. He offered brushing up the intellect of the average the following resolution, which was un-

animously adopted. WHEREAS, Infectious and contagious diseases are known to exist in neighboring States, and this Association feels that it is due to the breeders of Michigan that all available means be adopted to prevent the spread of these diseases into our own

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President to suggest to the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society the necessity of adopting such rules as will prevent the importing of foreign cattle into the State, to compete for premiums at the State

The President appointed Ben Gibbons, Dwight Curtis, L. L. Brooks, John Mc Kay and M. A. Snow.

Mr. Gibbons introduced the subject of uniformity in premium lists of the State and District Fairs, and also the question of a Michigan Circuit.

Mr. Ben Baker thought that as two of the District Fairs only took in a local territory there could not be a circuit. If all of them were thrown open to the State there would be four State Fairs. Besides, he did not think railroads would arrange to carry freights for a circuit at rates exhibitors could afford to pay. Mr. Gibbons thought that a circuit

could be arranged on the present basis of the Societies and that the railroads, who had always been liberal to the exhibitors, would arrange satisfactorily for a circuit. It would be for their interest to do so. The proposition for providing steers for

experimental feeding at the Agricultural College was brought up. Mr. Ball thought some way ought to be

provided for paying for the calves. The President asked the Association to appoint a committee to select the calves. He thought the calves would be forthcoming. The Association appointed F. H. Smith, Professor Johnson and I. H. Butterfield. Mr. W. J. Bartow offered the trating the make-up of the different parts following resolution, which was adopted: of the animals. This building has been

Mr. Gibbons thought calves were not worth any more than the amount named, basing his opinion on what they were worth in the Detroit stockyards.

Mr. Curtis said that in their section of the State a calf was expected to gain 100 constructed under the supervision of Mr. Gibbons thought calves were not it will be complete in all its details.

The drill shed is now the first building reached after entering the grounds. It is not handsome, as its width and the State a calf was expected to gain 100 length give it a very squatty appear.

Mr. Gibbons thought calves were not twill be complete in all its details.

The drill shed is now the first building reached after entering the grounds. It is not handsome, as its width and the Agricultural College.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are due and are hereby tendered to Hon. J. M. Turner for courtesies extended to the members of this Association.

The drill shed is now the first building in visiting his extensive stock farm; and also to the State Board of Agriculture did not need convention in visiting his extensive stock farm; and also to the State Board of Agriculture did not need convention in visiting his extensive stock farm; and also to the State Board of Agriculture did not need convention in visiting his extensive stock farm; and also to the State Board of Agriculture did not need convention in visiting his extensive stock farm; and also to the State Board of Agriculture did not need convention in visiting his extensive stock farm; and also to the State Board of Agriculture did not need convention in visiting his extensive stock farm; and also to the State Board of Agriculture did not need to the develoption of the curriculum was neither above notified to Hon. J. M. Turner for courtesies extended to the members of this Association.

Worthy Master Luce said that the leads to the convention in visiting his extensive stock farm; and also to the State Board of Agriculture to that topic. One person wants the curriculum was neither above notified to Hon. J. Resolved. That the thanks of this Asso-

Mr. Bartow moved that the Association adjourn to meet at the same place the first Tuesday in December, 1886, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Mr. J. W. Hibbard amended by making the hour 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Lost. Mr. Bartow's motion was then adopted and the Association adjourned.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer,

I am glad to see the interests of our State Society discussed through the FARMER. It has needed a little looking after by the members for some time, but agreed that the College presented the it has been so thoroughly "run in a ring" that any changes by way of new material on the board, have so far proven ineffecits history. Many who had heretofore tual. The FARMER of November 24th gave the manner of their nominations, also the method that an ex-president used "to see that the nominee was elected." At the last fair held in Jackson an effort was made at the caucus to put in nomination a man in Genesee County, in the place of one whose time of office had expired; but the committee on nominations deemed it unwise to make any change, and therefore recommended that the outgoing officials should be their own successors. One member of the board (now an ex-president) told the members of the Society that were seeking the change, that "Some members of the board might die, and then we could elect a new member." Those members have held on to life with terrible tenacity, however, and so far there seems no evidence of death or removal. I fully endorse the views of your Jackson correspondent when he says, "So far as the proposed circuit is concerned I am for it, first, last and all the time." The county and district societies should be cooperative with the State Society "to promote the interests of agriculture and the kindred arts in Michigan," and should be represented upon the State Board in place of the ex-presidents, who should be honorary members of the Society, but not members of the board unless elected to that position by ballot, the same as any other member. It is to be hoped that

Society will be considered at the winter

Chicago, has received from the French

meeting.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 4, 1885.

REFORMER.

back the resolution referring to school books for the common schools and recommended its passage. The resolution contemplates a State control of the compilation, publication, and binding of text books and furnishing to school districts at cost, and that a change shall not be made oftener than once in five years. The Committee on Pomona Granges recommended that at least one farmers some change in the management of the institute be held in each county, and

that, if no other provision is made, the Grange arrange the programme and take charge of the enterprise. The Chairman of the Committee on Education, J. Q. A. Burring-ton, made his final report in a paper

his hands they will be honestly disposed THE MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE. may come when we shall present the spectacle of an educated people. Edu-The thirteenth ression of the Michigan cated to the top of our faculties as State Grange began its annual session in physical, moral and intellectual beings. cated to the top of our faculties as from other States that have infectious Armory Hall, in the city of Grand Educated above want and above pride; and contagious diseases to compete at our Rapids, on Tuesday, 8th. inst. On roll call above fear and above reproach. at 10 A. M. nearly all the delegates from the cated to know what truth is, what charity Mr. Gibbons spoke of the danger from 44 counties represented answered to their is, what justice is, what liberty is. Edu-Texas fever, which was most prevalent names. Looking in the faces of these 168 cated to be generous and peaceful, free members, all coming from the homes of and happy. Educated to feel a response Michigan farmers, one is struck with the to every call of duty and patriotism. influence of the Grange in refining and Educated out of vice and meanness and into lofty thoughts and noble sentiments. farmer. In this connection are many Educated for home, for pleasure, for ladies, the wives of delegates, who are business. Educated for themselves, their

families and their kindred, for their

friends and their country."

tenances of Judge Ramsdell, of Grand Traverse; W. J. Beal, of the Agri-

cultural College; Thomas Mears, of Ber-

rien County; J. Q. A. Burrington, of

Tuscola County: H. D. Platt, of Yosi-

The address of Worthy Master C. G.

Luce, of Branch County, was a paper

worthy of himself, as coming from a lead-

ing farmer of the State, addressed to his

fellow farmers. Secretary Cobb's report

was somewhat lengthy and pertained

principally to the business of the order.

It reported \$1,445 on hand of the defense

fund, contributed by farmers outside as

well as members of the order, for the pur-

pose of defending against the driven

well patents. It was recommended that

this fund be continued for the purpose of

defense against other patents in the

hands of innocent purchasers, to be con-

trolled by the Executive Committee of

the State Grange. The reports of the

other officers related largely to the in-

terests of the order and have no relevancy

to the public except as their recommen-

dations tend to elevate the general tone

the common schools. There is likely to

road tax to a cash reduction of \$10.

speaks this, Wednesday, evening by in-

From the report of the Executive Com-

mittee it was shown that the member

ship of the order in the State reached its

lowest point in 1880, 18,939, since which

time there has been a gradual increase.

This committee, through its chairman, J.

dismissed with costs to the prosecution at

the September term. The plaster con-

tract of last year, the cost of which is

fixed at \$2.50 per ten on board cars, is

continued to July of the coming year. A

resolution was presented in relation to

appointing a business agent at Detroit

for the sale of farm produce, to be acted

The Committee on Education reported

upon by the Business Committee.

vital to both organizations.

of agriculture.

lanti, and Thomas Moore, of Adrian.

Judge Ramsdell, Chairman of the Committee on Patent Rights, submitted his report. He did not propose again to repeat the catalogue of abuses which the patent laws had been the means of inflicting upon the people, and under which they had suffered. He quoted the law under which such cases are tried, and s aid the courts would never construe the extreme penalty to apply to the innocent user of patented articles. The courts would never be the willing tool for unscrupulous adventurers to intimidate de fendents and to force a settlement for fear of an extreme penalty. He recommended that a bill be presented to the next Legislature restricting the bill of costs to the measure of the damages. He recommended that should a member of the order be sued for infringement or damages that no attention be paid to the notice, but to notify the Executive Committee-make no admissions and write no letters, letters in both law and politics are dangerous things.

The Committee on Good of the Order reported in favor of petitioning the Legislature in favor of an appropriation for building a dormitory for the use of g irls at the Agricultural College.

Mrs. Mayo made a strong address in its The standing committees are 20 in favor, stating that the business of housenumber, and those whom the public are keeping as generally conducted had no interested in are Co-operation, Transporsystem and there was no uniform practice tation, Education, Patent Rights, Agri. which was admitted as a standard of ex- He must either get them up when it is culture and Legislative Action. On cellence. Women complain that they have Wednesday forencon several resolutions no time for reading or for works of charwere submitted and referred to the apity, and she believed this fact was largely propriate committees. Among them was one in relation to the manufacture of due to the non-systematic manner of doing butter substitutes in the State; another much of the work of the household.

in relation to uniformity of text books for Jason Woodman had been a student at the College, and a lady had graduated in be quite a spirited discussion on the sub his class, with honor, which showed that

the subject the project was assured.

them.

The afternoon of Wednesday was The subject of milling again came up largely devoted to work among the comand a strong feeling of indignation was mittees preparing matter for action by found to exist against the exactions of the body. The Eagle Hotel is head m illers who take from farmers an amount quarters for the delegates and visiting for toll, varying in the degree of covetmembers. They have 260 guests whom

ousness with which they are imbued. they are entertaining regally and more The Committee on Resolutions recomcoming whom they are turning away in mended the establishment of creameries squads. There is sufficient agricultural and cheese factories in every place where wisdom slopping over in the groups of the number of cows would warrant such farmers in the hotel office to successfully establishment. The argument was that run every badly managed farm in the whereas at ten farms the butter made State. I heard one lady remark at table might be good and unexceptionable the that she had made 6,000 pounds of butter accumulation of an equal number of in the last three years, and worked it all pounds of each would not grade of uniby hand, and yet butter substitutes comform quality and would not for this reapete in the market against this lady's son bring as much in the market as an pure unadulterated product. Mr. Perry equal number of pounds of creamery Mayo, Secretary of the State Grange which would grade all alike. The best dairy butter must come in competition vitation before an assembly of the with butterine and other substitutes, Knights of Labor on the importance of while creamery was standard and above working together on certain questions such competition.

The Committee on Agriculture reiterated the demand that the office of Commissioner of Agriculture be raised to a cabinet highest number in 1878, 83,786, and its position.

They heartily sustained the administration of President Willets at the Agricultural College and commended his action G. Ramsdell, stated that the driven well in pressing the claims of farmers for ant, which has been pending in the fund for the establishment of an Experi-United States Court for three years, was ment Station in this State.

They approve the action of those boards of agricultural societies who have driven all games of chance and the sale of intoxicating liquors from their grounds.

They charge that the distribution of seeds from the Department of Agriculture is defective in its operation, and resolve that some plan should be devised whereby these may reach practical farmers whom the system was originally intended to benefit. They commend the system of State crop reports, and urge a continnance of the same.

The evening session was largely taken up with the odds and ends of business relating to more effective work in those counties where the organization is limited in numbers or effectiveness, and closed with complimentary resolutions to the chair, the local committee of arrangements, etc., etc.

It is asserted by a number of our agricultural exchanges that the Supreme on Education, J. Q. A. Burrington, made his final report in a paper
of great merit. No finer literary
production was ever presented before
this body. I quote the closing passages:
"Let us entertain the hope that the time

Court of Pennsylvania has sustained the constitutionality of the State law prohibit.
ing the manufacture of oleomargarine.
It was the Dauphin County Court that that L practice what I preach, and I will show him a wrinkly sheep covered with as now him a wrinkly sheep covered with as nice a fieece as he ever now.

H. E. MOORE. Court of Pennsylvania has sustained the

WRINKLY OR PLAIN SHEEP. Mr. Moore's Reply to A. C. G.-The Sheep

He Grows, and his Method of Carlug

NORTH PARMINGTON, Dec. 9, 1885.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I did not intend to write again on this ubject, but as Mr. A. C. G. could not have read my last article in the right light, I will have to correct some of his statements. He says that the average farmers a bout there have bought largely of those wrinkly and heavy wooled rams, and their flocks are now retrograding in size and in their capacity for enduring the storms. And then he goes on to say, that I say they are frail, tender animals; and they should be housed from the storms. I did say that sheep were frail, tender animals, and that they should be housed from the storms, but I did not say wrinkly sheep were frail and tender, and that no others were, as he intimates, but that all sheep were, and that all sheep, whether wrinkly or plain, should be housed during the fall and spring rains.

I have seen several flocks lately that have been out in all rains this fall, and I noticed one in particular; it was a day or two after the last two days' rain we had. I don't believe there was a dry spot on them. The wind was blowing hard from the north, and it was freezing quite hard; they were the most wretched looking sheep I ever saw; they stood with their ears hanging down, humped up beside the fence, trying to get out of the wind, and they were as lank as greyhounds. They were the average farmer's -the man who does not think it pays to house sheep during the storm. If the o wner of those sheep, (or any one that does not think it pays to house sheep during storms,) could have been there, and seen them, and then gone to my shed and looked at my sheep, and still said he did not believe it paid to house them, I would have thought he was either crasy or a fool. Mr. A. C. G. says he was driven in by the rain, and his sheep were nearly half a mile away from the shed. threatening, or go for them after the rain comes. I will tell you what I would have done. I would have brought those sheep to the barn when I came, even if it had commenced to rain; if I should get a little wet, it would not injure me as much as it would the sheep to be out in a one, two, or perhaps a three days' rain, as we generally get this season of the year. It is well to have pasture near the barn for the sheep during the wet part of the season, so as to avoid going so far after

taken from the pasture will go two days before they will eatdry food. I have got to learn that yet. I know that wrinkly ones will eat in less than one day, but I would rather have them go two days without eating a mouthful than to be in the rain one day. I know that my plan will work just as nicely as it writes. Mr. A. C. G. says I may hope to sell my sheep, or their get, for \$25 perhead. Yes, I wish I could, or for half that, I would do nothing but raise sheep, and I would hire a good smart boy to see that they did not get wet. The fact of the matter is I never had a registered sheep on my farm. My flock are all grades, with the exception of a few thoroughbreds I bought this fall. My yearling ewes sheared from ten to fourteen pounds of wool per head, not grease or gum, but they carry some oil; thereis a big difference between grease and oil. I never saw but few sheep that carried too much oil. I would not give a dollar a head for those dry, white wooled sheep, that shear from four to five pounds per head, such as the wool buyers like so well; they would bankrupt any farm. I get just as much a pound for my wool as those do whose sheep don't shear more than two-thirds as much as mine do. I do not argue this question of bousing sheep because I have some fancy ones, and expect to sell them for \$25 per head. I have not got them, but it is for the purpose of getting the farmers to thinking, and looking more after the comfort of their stock.

A. C. G. thinks that I am at the wrong end of the line, when I intimate that the buyer's interest is not the farmer's interest. Every farmer (that has ever marketed wool) knows that if he followed the wool buyer's advice, and grew just the wool that he would like to have him grow, he would have a flock of sheep that would not average over four or five pounds per head, and I know that would not be for the farmer's interest. And. again he says, I cannot compel the manufacturers to purchase short shaky wool. full of gum and grease; at the same price per pound that long light wool brings. I don't grow any such wool, and never advocated the growing of such. I see he is determined that wrinkly sheep must grow short, gummy wool, but he is mistaken, as I know that they can grow long wool, and shear more pounds than a smooth sheep, of just as nice wool. This is nature; plain body and thin wool, wrinkly body and thick wool, the latter is

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEETING OF MICHIGAN TROT-TING HORSE BREEDERS.

The second annual meeting of this Association was held at Jackson on Tuesday of last week, and was fairly well attended. A large number of new members were admitted, and the Association seems to be gaining in both members and popularity.

New officers were elected for the ensuing year, and are as follows:

President.—J. W. Parkhurst, Augusta, Kalamazoo Co. Vice President.—F. W. Dickey, Mar-

shall, Calhoun Co.
Secretarg.—L. C. Webb, Mason, Ingham Co. Treasurer. - Walter Clark, Battle Creek,

Calhour Co.

Directors.—J. W. Parkhurst, F. W.

Dickey, M. Farrell, Henry Brown, J. C.

Deyo.

The committee on location reported in favor of holding the next meeting at Kalamazoo, and the time the first Tuesday in September, continuing three days. The use of the fair ground at that place for the meeting was donated to the Association by the owners, Messrs. S. A. Browne & Co.

The various stakes and entrance fees for same were arranged as follows: For yearling races, stakes \$25, entrance \$15; two-year-olds, stakes \$50, entrance \$20: three-year-olds, stakes \$75, entrance \$20; four-year olds, stakes \$75, entrance \$30; five-year olds, stakes \$100, entrance \$50; stallion race, free to all making the season in Michigan, stakes \$100, entrance \$50; trotters, 2:30 class, stakes \$100, entrance \$50; pacers, 2:30 class, stakes \$75, entrance \$30. The last two for horses owned in Michigan only. Entrance fees will be due March 1, May 1 and August 1.

This Association is intended to give breeders of trotters an opportunity of testing the speed of their young animals in a a fair and impartial manner, and should have as a member every breeder of trotters in the State. It will certainly be a great advantage to breeders to have such an organization, will add largely to their reputation, and advertise their stock ments to various rules. A proposition to their reputation, and advertise their stock throughout the country. It is business for our Michigan breeders to make known the great advances that have been made in this interest in the State, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by having such an organization, and seeing that its affairs are intelligently managed.

English Thoroughbreds in America

The London Live Stock Journal of Nov 14th says:- "The export of thoroughbred stock goes on apace, and at the sale of Lord Lovelace's stud last Saturday, nearly a third of the 18 mares were purchased either directly er on commission, for the Continent. It was only the other day, too, that St. Blaise, the well-known son of Hermit and Fusee, who won the Derby in 1888, was shipped for the United States, and in this connection it may be of interest to point out that no fewer than 11 of the other 105 winners of the Epsom race were sent over to America. Colonel Hoomes, a celebrated breeder in Kentucky, was the first to import thoroughbreds from England, having purchased Diomed, who won the first Derby ever run for. Colonel Hoomes purchased two other Derby winners from Sir F. Standish, viz., Spread Eagle (1595) and Archduke (1799), while Saltram, son of the famous Eclipse, John Bull, and Sir Harry were imported by other breeders. After ome years had elapsed, the Americans rchased three other Derby winners in Lord Egremont's Lapdog (1825), Mr. Chifney's Priam (1830), and Mr. Redsdale's St. Giles (1882). The last-named did not live many days after landing, and a worse fate awaited Sir Joseph Hawley's Blue Gown, who, after winning the Derby in 1868, and being for several years in the stud in Germany, died while being taken over to New York. The eleventh Derby winner was Iroquois, but he merely returned to the place from whence he came. having been bred by Mr. Lorillard in Kentucky. It is no wonder that Americans, with so much good blood in their studs, should breed such horses as Parole. Iroqueis and Foxball, and St. Blaise comes of a strain of blood which should add to the excellence of the American

Arab Horse Maxims.

Let your colt be domesticated and live with you from his tenderest age, and when a horse he will be simple, docile, faithful, and inured to hardship and fa-

If you would have your horse to serve you on the day of trial, if you desire him then to be a horse of truth, make him accustomed to hard work, and inaccessible to fear.

Do not beat your horses, nor speak in a loud tone of voice; do not be angry with them, but kindly reprove their faults; they will do better thereafter, for they understand the language of man and its

If you have a long day's journey before you, spare your horse at the start; let him SHEEP NOTES FROM CENTRAL frequently walk to recover his wind. Continue this until he has sweated and dried three times, and you may ask of him whatever you please; he will not leave you in a difficulty.

Use your horse as you do your leathern bottle; if you open it gently and gradually you can easily control the water there in; but if you open it suddenly the water escapes at once and nothing remains to quench your thirst.

Never let your horse run up or down a hill if you can avoid it. On the contrary, slacken your pace. Which do you prefer. was asked of a horse, ascent or descent? A curse be on their point of meeting! was

Make your horse work and work again. Inaction and fat are the great perils of a orse and the main causes of all his vices

Observe your horse when he is drinking at a brook. It in bringing down his head he remains equare without bending his and all parts of his bedy are built symmetrically.

Four things he must have broad-front chest, loins and limbs; four things longneck, breast, forearm and croup; and four things short—pasterns, back, ears and tail.

Horse Gossip.

THE street-car horses in Chicago are suffer-

MR. WM. McGuigan, the well known driver who was expelled for his escapade with the trotting horse Small Hopes, ten years ago, having small hopes of reinstatement, it is re

ing from epizootic.

ported will take to the turf the coming season with a string of runners. M. M. ALLEN, trainer of the California vonder, Alta, offers to match Alta against E. J. Raldwin's Volente for \$5,000 a side, at a

mile and three-quarters or two miles, to be run over the Bay District Course at San Francisco, any day during the fall meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association. Mr. E. CORRIGAN, owner of the great race

horse Freeland, a son of Longfellow, offers to match him against the Dwyer Bros'. Miss Woodford, for \$5,000, and up to any amount. He also wants to match Freeland against Beacons field, the California crack horse, for any dis ance over a mile, for from \$5,000 to \$15,000 Mr. Corrigan claims Freeland won the match against Miss Woodford in August last, but the judges wrongly decided against him.

THE Middlebury (Vt.) Register announce that it will continue to be the organ of the Morgan horse. If it does it will find itself upholding some hundreds of families of the horse with which the Morgans have been crossed with never a full blood to grow enthusiastic over. The term Morgan, as applied to horses with a little of the blood of Justin Morgan in them, mixed with three quarters or one-eighth of other strains, is a good joke; but the Register calmly appropriates all the animal with a drop of Morgan blood in them, and then goes into ecstacles over them. It is a great musement for the Register, and harms no one but this is why we often laugh.

THE National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders met in New York City the past week arrange a scale of points for judging horses at fairs or shows in public, like those held at the Madison Square Garden, was introduced and discussed, but no conclusion reached. The following new rule was adopted:

"No horse, mare or gelding shall acquire a record for the purpose of registration in a contest against time unless such horse, mare or gelding has already acquired a record of 2:30, or better, against horses in a public

This will put an end to the practice of securing admission to the standard list through private trials, vouched for by a few friends of the owner of the horse. All the members of the Executive Board were re-elected.

In discussing the safest time for foreigners such as Americans, to buy draft horses in England for breeding purposes, the London Live Stock Journal says: "The best time to see a draft horse stallion is in the middle of his season. Then he is to to be found in fair good working order, not rolling in beef, and not lean and lank. Those who buy at our stallion shows run a great risk, and if foreigners really wish to have something to take away with them, they should make their selections in autumn. Of course, certified stock-getting horses are always safe to purchase at the spring shows, but the certificates, in our opinion, should be more reliable if a foreign about \$150 per year, a sum greater than market is to be established. There can be nothing more dissatisfactory in the trade than our buildings in repair. Add to that the to see a farmer buy a stock certified stallion, crops that can be grown where these extra and watch him pay freight, insurance and all, and so off with an animal which is less worthy of many a home from the hands of our in value than a clothes horse. Such things creditors. have happened frequently of late years.

THE DRAFT HORSE OF FRANCE.-While some people call all horses imported from France Normans, it is a fact that there is no breed in France called by that name by the French people; the name Norman, therefore, is purely American. The principal breeds of France are known as Percherons and Boullanals. The Percherons are the most highly prize of all French races, and all departments of France go to the Perche for stallions to improve their local breeds. The Percheron Stud Book of France, published under the authority of the French Government, is the only Stud Book of draft horses that or ever has been published in France, and now contains the pedigrees of about 5.000 animals. But some importers are offering certificates from France of Norman draft horses that may mislead people who do not understand the French language into believing these records of origin Not one of them issued contains a pedigree They are furnished at the request of American buyers by the secretary of one of the French agricultural societies, who says there is no intention of publishing them in a Stud Book form, as they have no pedigrees and are of no value whatever. It is a well known fact that what a man gives for a horse over from \$500 to \$800—the price of a good grade—is paid for purity of blood; and where the seller is not able to give the recorded pedigree of the animal sold as evidence of additional value, he has no right to ask it. With these facts before him, no intelligent man will buy a horse imported from France unless he is recorded with his pedigree in full in the Percheron Stud



NEW YORK.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I thought perhaps it might be of interest to some of your readers to know in Central New York. After careful deranged with Mr. Lyman Clark & Sons of one alone. Addison, Vt., for the services of their G. W. Hoffman.-When we speak of noted rams, "Boss Luck" and "Adiron- hay we do not always mean the best. It is dack," and they have been kept for the my opinion that good cattle hay is worth last six weeks at my place in Skaneateles, more for feeding cows, ton for ton, than and as a result we have 128 ewes on ser-

and one mixed flock. "Boss Luck" is two years old, was it has best quality in the mow. The aver- to alternate wetting and drying wool be-

een sheared in public at Middlebury shearing, first fleece 22 lbs., second fleece (last spring) 36 lbs. 3 ozs.; he has a very dense fleece of good quality of wool, and good size, showing wonderful vigor and constitution.

Adirondack, one year old last May, was sired by "Boss Luck," dam by L. P. Clark's ram known as the Wrinkly Yearling, (sold to D. E. Norton of Norwalk, Ohio). Adirondack has the most perfect form of a sheep I ever saw, good size, exceedingly stylish and wrinkly, and promises to make a wonderful stock ram. expressions of admiration of these sheep by the many sheep breeders who have visited them from our section and other parts of the State. We are in hopes to revive the sheep in-

terest in this region by paying more attention to our flocks and the use of good stock rams, as I think the time not far distant when our best sheep will be properly appreciated and sought for.

These rams both lease this place Dec. 7th for Wm. G. Markham's, Avon, N. Y., where they will remain for three weeks to be used to a portion of his flock.

J. H. BARLL SKANEATELES, N. Y.

THE FENCE PROBLEM.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

The time has come when farmers are beginning to think about their next year's fences. A few thoughts on the subject may be of advantage to farmers enabling them to lay out their money to the best advantage.

When the country was new it seemed to be the aim of the farmer to use as nuch timber in every way as possible; frequently he felled huge trees around his clearings for fences, burning the same when he wished to change or enlarge his fields. Finally he fenced it up with rails, intending them to remain in one place till they rotted down, which is pretty generally the case throughout the country now. Many who once tried to see how much timber they could get into their fences are now trying to raise hedges; but, like all things that have life, death seems oft to visit them, making breaks which are very difficult to mend. Now, a few lengths of portable fence to keep stock from running through these breaks till you can grow the hedge anew, will greatly increase the value of your hedges. A quantity of portable fence would also be good to protect your young hedges from stock when small, but these hedges represent perman ent fences. There is but a small portion of our fences in constant use. A fence decays just as fast where it represents an encumbrance to the ground, or a barrier to cultivation, as when in actual use in turning stock. Now the average life of a fence is about 10 or 15 years. From observation I think there are not to exceed one-half the fences on our farms in use at one time through the season. Such being the case, if we can obtain a fence that we can move with sufficient ease, so that it will be practical to surround our pastures only, we save a large expense in fencing. Upon every square mile of our country under full fence, there is from eight to ten miles of fence. The saving of four miles of fence upon a square mile once in 12 years, will save, interest included the land tax, or more than enough to keep fences stand, and it represents the saving Yours truly,

Relative Values of Hay, Bran, etc., Food for Cattle.

The discussion of the values of various foods was continued at the last meeting of the Elmira Farmers' Club, and the following expressions of opinions elicited: W. A. Armstrong.-Wheat bran, as it left the mills twenty years ago, differed very materially from that which is now offered. Now, with improved processe of grinding, bran is simply the outer skin of the wheat kernel unmixed with flour, and, therefore, of less value. Still it is claimed by many persons whose large experience has formed the proper basis of the wheat kernel that is not worth more, pound for pound, than ordinary hay. If ers to buy bran to supplement short supplies of hay. And it may also be the part

of wisdom for farmers who have abund-

way of adding variety to the food. Jesse Owen.-Something is to be allowed for the labor of drawing. It can hardly be worth less than a dollar a ton to take asy to market under the most favorable conditions, as, for instance, when there is but a mile or two to draw; and it is worth another dollar to take home a ton of bran. This must be added to the difference in price between hay and bran, which is now but a dollar. There is nothing better than wheat bran to mix with heavier foods, as for instance, corn-meal. It is good also to mix with hay. After all, a farmer who has abundance of good hay can not afford to sell it and take bran in return. It. would certainly be good policy for him to buy bran to add to his supplies when he has not enough to keep his cattle through the winter. I have been accustomed to feeding several tons of wheat bran every winter, but it was obtained from my own what the fine wool breeders are doing here wheat, and years ago was certainly much better than the bran we get now. I have liberation we have concluded that this is counted bran of the old kind worth fully the time to improve our flocks, and in \$20 a ton as cattle food. Hay is now very order to do this successfully the first move | high while bran is low, the prices coming was to secure the services of reliable and very closely together. The question of well bred stock rams—and we at once making a change is one that will interest on "The Structure of the Wool Fiber in turned our eyes toward Vermont. After a every farmer who likes to supply his cat-Smith of Marcellus Falls, and myself ar- two, three, or four kinds of food than any

such wheat bran as we get now-a-days. vice list, representing eight Atwood flocks | But no farmer gets all his crop of hay in good condition at the right time so that

sired by L. P. C. "Moses;" he has twice for cattle. As to ordinary hay, that which lustre and brilliancy. It is also claimed passes as fair, or even good in the market, is composed in large part of timothy often too near ripeness, I think it would be rains the fibres are left dry and hard. The good policy to change for bran in such proportion as might be required to give ure of the fibre is injured by a want of plenty of hay with bran as an addition. Clover is good when it is cut at the right stage and well-cured. When I have clover hav of that kind I want to feed it, never to sell it; in fact, I would never sell really good cattle hay. You know I am an earnest advocate of variety in feeding. I believe it is a poor way to feed horses on hay alone. Better supply grain at high Scarcely has there been any exception to prices. Even carrots make a good addition to hay. I should say if oats were worth thirty cents a bushel in the market and carrots the same price, it would be wise to feed at least one bushel in twelve of carrots, if one had to buy both. The roots would help to maintain good condition, good appetite, and general thrift. In any case I insist that it is better to give cattle and horses change-variety in their J. Bridgman.-It is a good rule to gov-

lightest I have gathered in twenty years. I attribute the failure to late frosts. I have one meadow on which grass started well-it never looked better late in May but frost came when the grass was about six or eight inches high, and it stood there afterwards, checked in growth, and never attained full development; very lit- gave thorough cultivation, and gathered three tle of it formed heads. I have considered the question of feeding bran as a substitute for hay, but am not yet fully decided what course to adopt. I have fed a grea deal of wheat bran and also buckwheat. When buckwheat bran is good I prefer i to wheat bran, as having a greater value for making milk.

W. A. Ward.-The question is broader than would appear at first glance. Mr. make milk. Perhaps with them buckwheat bran would have greater value than wheat bran, and good cattle hay they would prefer to any other food if confined to one alone. If I had good hay I would not haul it to market to change for bran. but if I had to buy I would get wheat bran in preference to ordinary hay. Still it would not be good policy to depend on that alone, nor, in fact, on hay alone. One wants as many kinds of food as his cattle desire, and one of them must be good hay if the animals are to be maintained in thrift. Cattle go through winter in best condition when they are fed with food in variety. Now, as to feeding important to consider the condition next comes in. year. There are kinds of food that will timulate milk secretion and so tend to reduce thrift, even to impoverishment of the cow. If it is desired to get all that can be obtained from a cow in one season then it may be wise to use such foods as will make the greatest return in milk. But to use such varieties of food as will insure best condition in this, and for this result I regard wheat bran as of greater value than buckwheat bran. If I were short of fodder I would cut everything, and mix with fodder, wheat bran and cornmeal, in the proportion of one ton of bran to two or three of the meal, taking prices as they now stand, wheat bran \$16 and cornmea about \$22 per ton.

Potato Culture.

At the winter meeting of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, Edmund Hersey, of Hingham, read a paper on potato culture, in which he gave the lows:

1. The shape of a potato cannot changed by the continued selection of any particular form of the seed planted.

2. The crop may be increased by selecting for seed healthy, well-kept potatoes, and diminished by selecting for seed diseased and poorly-kept potatoes. 3. Hard potatoes that have sprouted but little are petter for seed than those that are soft or have long sprouts. 4. Long-continued planting of any variety gradually changes its character, often improving it during the first twenty years after it comes from the seed; it then frequently begins to lose udgment, that nothing can be taken from its good qualities and to become more susceptible to disease. 5. Large crops are only obtainable on rich soils well prepared this be true, it is certainly wise for farm- by being thoroughly pulverized. 6. In ordinary field culture the size of the potato should be sufficient to give the young plant a vigorous start; whole potatoes, or ant hay to sell a portion and buy bran by pieces weighing from one to two ounces. are not too large. 7. Neither the size nor the form of the potato for seed is of so much consequence as its healthy condition or its vital powers. 8. No rules can be laid down in regard to the quantity of seed per acre, the amount of manure or the particular method of cultivation that will apply to all farms. 9. One of a half dozen experiments are not sufficient to establish any particular facts. It is only by numerous experiments covering a long period of time, and tried on different farms, that it is safe to settle down to any results as undeniable facts. 10. While the successful cultivator may gather from others much valuable information to assist him in his investigation, for the details, if he would produce large crops at the least possible cost, he must rely principally up. on the experience he has obtained by working on his own farm.

The Character of Wool Affected by Exposure.

heretofore unknown have recently been brought out in a series of lectures by Dr. F. H. Bowman, before the Technical College of Bradford, England, its Relation to the use of Wool for Techni-

thorough inspection, Mr. H. Cordenio the with varieties, for it is better to feed cal Purposes." In the course of them he says that the wool and its character depend very largely, not only on the health of the sheep, but also upon climatic and other influences. It is claimed that in very severe seasons there is a strong tendency to a thickening of the fibers and also a tendency to irregularity in the different parts of the fibre.

It is also asserted that when subjected sired by L. P. Clark's "Luck," dam ewe age of hay sold in the market is not good comes tender and rotten and loses its

that the natural suene or grease is soluble in water, and hence when washed out by microscope reveals the fact that the structproper nourishment. In well-tended flocks all the variations are reduced to s minimum, because they are suitably fed and sheltered. It is also found that woo washed in tepid water is bright but becomes lustreless when washed in warm water. Sheep raisers should bear these facts in mind.

pasture than pig-pen. Grass is what makes it -Indiana Farmer.

experiments in dipping shingles in rather thin wash made from fresh or sharp lime before J. Bridgman.—It is a good rule to gov— laying, the result has been quite favorable. ern a farmer—never sell good hay. This The lime hardens the shingles and causes them year my crop was very light, perhaps the to last much longer. For a few months it is as well to let the rain water run to waste, the lime rendering it hard.

THE Indiana Farmer says Mr. S. Hollings

SomeBody makes a good suggestion about scalding hogs butchering day on the farm. He the water and raising them out. This would

A MINNESOTA farmer has found that amber cane is an excellent food for milch cows, increasing the richness and quantity of the milk. To make his test exact, he took samples of butter made from the amber cane and also from corn fodder to his butter merchant at Minneapolis, and was gratified at having that from the cane pronounced superior in quality. Now he says: "I am satisfied that there is no fodder a farmer can raise which will produce butter equal to amber cane fed green, and 1. I think every farmer would find it profitable to sow some broadcast on rich soil to feed wheat bran, there is something more to his milch cows when the pasture become consider than mere milk-making. It is dry and grass scarce before the after-gras

PROF. ARNOLD says in the New York Tribune, that the food value of the cobs of soft corn is not known precisely, but it must be considerable, as they have a distinct flavor of corn and are highly relished and easily digested by all herbivorous stock, by cows especially. The nutrient properties in the grain of conconsidering returns for next year, it is well are passed to the grain through the cob. When gathered in an immature stage the cob is loaded with nutritious matter on its way to the ker nels of grain, just as the straw of other grains in its green stage is loaded with nutrimen destined for the grain, but its passage is ar rested and it remains in the straw when the latter is cut green. The cobs of soft corn may therefore be classed with other green herbage near the time when the seed is filling.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals & beautifies, 25c. GermanCornRemover kills Corns & Bunions

NEW ADVERTISEMENT .



fn as a preventative to make the proper I ff so, get it put up in Iron Buckets wooden tops, stamped in the wood.

"Pail Pat. Sept. 16, '73, STITES & CO."

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WANTED An active Man or Woman it every county to sell our goods Salary \$75 per Mouth and Expenses. Car vassing outfit and Particulars Pare. STANDARD SILVER-WARE Co., Boston, Mass. WANTED.-Ladies to work for us at their own

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National Crease Heel Lotion. A positive cure for Scratches, Cracked Heels and Grease Heels. Price, \$1.00 Can you afford to take the risk when you can insure their lives for \$1.00? It never has been known to fail. Send for Testimonials.

Agricultural Items.

THE splendid breakfast bacon with its alternate streaks of lean and fat, and which commands three cents a pound more than other meat, is grown by farmers who have more pig

THE Country Gentleman says: "In all our

worth, of Marion County, raised 2,200 bushel of potatoes on 15 acres of land, an average of over 146 bushels to the acre, while the average yield in the vicinity was but 80 bushels. He crops of bugs, but has sold 600 bushels at forty cents, and expects to get at least 60 cents for the remainder of the crop.

proposes the use of a hogshead set upright in place of a barrel leaned over, and a lever like a well sweep to use in dropping the hogs into be much easier and faster than the old way of Bridgman and Mr. Hoffman feed cows to sliding the hogs into a barrel and rolling them about. It is better, too, because there is a much larger quantity of water, and it will not cool as fast as the smaller quantity in a bar-

> Hale's Honey the great Cough cure, 25c., 50c. & \$1 Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye—Black and Brown, 50c. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 Minute, 250 Dean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure, 50c.



LANE & BODLEY CO.



Your grocery man ought to have it.
LONGLEY, GARLICK & CO.,
uspension Bridge, Cincinnati. Ohio



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WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who will be a sell of the sell of the

UICK sales and big profits easily made by men or women making less than \$40 per week. We guarantee this very beet chance in America for live men and women to make

NATIONAL SPANISH LINIMENT. Good for man or beast. It has a reputation unequalled among the most prominent stockmen in this country. Price, \$1.00. We guarantee these Remedies to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Send 2 cent stamp for our Practical Doctor Book, or \$1.00 to both. They are the prescriptions of the most noted veterinarians in this country. MATIONAL LIVE STOCK REMEDY CO., 40 Michigan St., CHICAGO AHEAD OF ALL ITS EQUAL

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MICHIGAN STATE HORTICUL-TURAL SOCIETY.

(Concluded from last week). Evening Session. INSECT ENEMIES AND THEIR DESTRUC

TION. W. A. Smith of Benton Harbor led thi discussion with a short paper. The topic very naturally led to the mooted question of destroying the birds as well as insects. The arguments were very generally toward the humane side of the question. J.N. Stearns would catch the flea beetle on grape vines. J. Lannin would apply

QUINCE GROWING, IS IT PROFITABLE. The Orange quince had most friends in the discussion. Champion is too late. Quince trees need mulching to keep the ground cool and moist beneath them. Quinces sold for three dollars per bushel this year. It wants high ground; the land should be plowed shallow. If the growth is forced, it is likely to be tender, and winter-kill. One member uses salt broadcast at the rate of 200 lbs. to the scre. METHODS OF PURCHASING NURSERY STOCK.

Mr. Gulley alluded to the agency plan, and said that our State has been supplied scarcity or signal value is very likely to no injury resulting from it. be a fraud. In selecting from nursery stock do not ask impossibilities, that is, to have straight grainings, or to have the north side marked so that the tree shall regard to the points of the compass as when it grew in the nursery row.

J. N. Stearns has no sympathy for the person who pays \$5 for what he only ought to pay 50 cents. It is the easiest know to find out from some neighbor who does.

Mr. Gulley sees no objection to a fruit grower paying large prices for something rare to test its value, but he must learn to judge whether the thing be possible in fit to eat. order to fulfil the claims of the agent.

A. C. Glidden never expects to see the approach of the millenium, nor to find a community where no person is gullible poor job, by sodding over a soil dug from enough to purchase upon the representation of an agent. Every season is a wit- that these dry sods would make a rich car ness of these foolish purchases, and they pet of green. will continue.

The grape rot was considered, but as no one knew its cause or cure the discussion grass. was barren of results.

Wednesday Morning Session.

W. A. Brown read a paper on "Marketing Fruit." He held that, as it was impossible for the consumers to be reached directly by the growers, the commission man was a necessity and would always be, but the business might be done with a vastly less number than are now engaged as fruit dealers, and ought to be. The trouble with shipments by rail was a continual source of grievance to the grower. and would eventually force the business of fruit growing to locate contiguous to water ways for the transportation of

J. N. Stearns spoke of the outrageous manner in which express hands banged fruit packages about. He had seen berry crates thumped on the curb until the juice ran through, and no regard was paid as to furnishes its readers some excellent literper quart on this account. He introduced Haven Pomological Society at its Novema resolution, which was passed by a ber meeting as follows: ananimous vote, condemnatory of such gross carelessness, and calling upon ex- the season had been very bad for it. Most Treasurer. press companies for redress.

POSSIBILITIES OF AN ONION CROP. This fragrant topic elicited much discussion. A paper upon the subject was read by the Secretary, from the gardener at the Agricultural College. This crop

requires careful attention to the preliminaries of both soil and culture. On muck beds and on clay soils the grower is at the mercy of the climate and variations of temperature. A soil for onions requires manure in quantity rather than quality. The ground should be thorough ly pulverized. He would use the wheelhoe instead of hand-weeding. Weeds should be held in perfect check or the crop suffers. Success in keeping depends upon cool and dry storage.

A. G. Gulley would take sand every time in preference to muck for onions; that is too variable. Manure should be placed on top and in large quantity. The roller need not be used on clay land. On any soil you must begin early. He goes through between the drill marks before the plants make their appearance. It is safe to calculate upon getting \$100 inrested in every acre before the crop is turned into money. This will include land. He cannot get a good crop with less than three weedings. Onions yield from nothing up to 1,100 bushels to the locality. He considered the Hale's Early rop. The crop must reach 200 to 300 was no better than the Amsden, and he oushels to pay the cost of production. To would set none of either. The Golden have a field pay they need come up one Drop peach was one of the best for this and a half inches in the row. Large locality, it being both a prolific and early enions are not the best keepers. Muck lands produce large, soft onions, while sandy lands make a solid crop and good grape very promising. It was early, very keepers. Yellow Danvers sell best in the large and fine looking, and he thought it market. White onions will not keep.

J. N. Stearns would form a ridge over all small seeds, and rake it off just before with the crop.

Mr. Wild selects his seed from properly He considered the Vick strawberry one alled and fertilized heads, and attributes the excellence of his crop to the care he takes in the selection of his seed.

for onions, but this discussion seems to demonstrate the fact that other soils are as good. Mr. Hathaway has raised onlons at the rate of a bushel to 24 feet of row.

At this point the time set for the election of officers had arrived, and a committee of one from each of the local societies represented was chosen to select suitable men for the various offices to be filled. The committee reported the following, who were duly elected: President, T. T. Lyon; Secretary, C. W. Garfield; Treasurer, S. M. Pearsall; Member of Executive Board, A. G. Gulley.

Wednesday Afternoon Session.

GROWING AND MARKETING SQUASHES. A good loamy soil with manure spread broadcast and well harrowed in is the very best preparation for squashes. The hills unleached ashes in large quantity to the should be 10 or 12 feet apart on ordinary roots of grape vines to prevent the cut- soil, and even 15 feet if the land is strong worm from climbing to eat out the buds. and in good condition. Plant about seven A Benton Harbor member would employ seeds to the hill, and thin down to three a lamp, and kerosene beneath, in July plants when they have attained sufficient and August, to catch the moth of the cut- size to select the strongest. The vines should not be lifted to allow the cultivator to pass. Gather as soon as the frost withers the leaves. Cut off the vine from the stem, and handle carefully. Hubbard squash is worth \$10 per ton to feed to cattle.

H. W. Davis would plant in corn fields, sticking the seeds in every third row and in every third hill. Many horticulturists plant their young orchards to squashes. One man on 40 acres of orchard raised \$3,800 worth of squashes. Squashes are worth two or three times as much as numpkins to feed to cattle and hogs.

W. W. Tracy would feed squashes in connection with grain to hogs and horses. It largely through agents of nurseries, but | will not pay to feed them alone with hay. the agent who has only one or two varie- He once fed the inside of squashes, inties to sell at large prices because of their cluding the seeds, to cows and could see

SWEET CORN, VARIETIES AND METHODS OF CULTURE.

H. W. Davis planted ten acres this year. and grew it at an expense of 12 cents per ears on the ten acres.

thing in the world for one who does not It is not always safe to put too much faith rieties of strawberries he said the Jewell

MAKING AND MANAGING LAWNS.

The Secretary gave an illustration of a the bottom of a cellar in the expectation

Mr. Tracy would make the soil rich and deep, and then sow to Kentucky blue

Mr. Wild would use bone dust as a fertilizer for lawns. Don't cut the grass too close, let it get quite tall at some time during the season; this gives the roots a good chance to grow.

Mr. O. C. Simons sent to the Secretary the names of 12 good native shrubs for ornamenting grounds. They are Prickly relief to those who may feel anxious Ash, Wauhoo, Early Wild Rose, June about the matter. berry, Shad bush, Witch Hazel, Red Twig, Dog wood, Snow berry, Indian Current, Sweet Elder, High Bush Cranberry and Sassafras. There was some dissent from the recommendation of Elder and Prickly Ash, on account of sprouting.

A. C. G.

The Allegan Gazette, which is devoting considerable attention to the horticultural interests of Western Michigan and which side up they were set. He had ature on horticultural topics, reports the many times suffered the loss of two cents proceedings of the meeting of the South

of the varieties cultivated had not ripened well, and he thought we should adopt earlier kinds. He thought Moore's Early Prof. Spaulding, of the Michigan Uniand Worden good substitutes for the Con- versity. cord and Delaware, being a full week or more earlier. We often have seasons. similar to the present, when the latter fail to ripen well. He said the Delaware had not paid bim for the setting, and another spring should take them all out. soil sandy loam? Give full directions, time

J. W. Humphrey inquired about the for planting. Golden Drop peach. He had set some along with other kinds, and all were growing under the same cultivation. The Golden Drop was badly broken by the wind when the other varieties were not injured in the least, and he concluded are from 75 to 80 years old. In the past 11 that the trees must be tender. He spoke of years they have missed a crop but one year. the new variety, the Shoemaker, bearing An apple tree in the same county, planted in for the first time this year, and considered it very fine and large.

C. H. Wigglesworth considered the Concord grape as good as any grown, and the leading one for profit. Each kind of fruit has its sesson. The very early varieties come into competition with fruit from other localities, consequently had gone almost entirely to vine, when left to prices are not so good generally as in the hight of the season of our own locality. The grape was a fruit that required much manure, labor and a fair rental for the heat to ripen well and give it flavor. A season like the present was not warm enough to ripen any grape well in this of France, in their session of a few weeks ago, cre. It onions go above fifty cents per variety of peach as good an early variety bushel they are generally a good paying as may well be set here. The Shoemaker

A. G. Gulley considered the Janesville should be tested with others of the newer kinds. For a number of seasons he had made collections to exhibit at fairs, and the plants make their appearance; this for the last three years the seasons had cleans out all the weeds that would come been so unfavorable that he was unable to make a good show in the grape line.

> of the least worthy of cultivation. F. S. Linderman had tried the Vick

orchard this season and those trees had never borne so well or such fine peaches. He considered thorough fertilization essential to good peach-growing.

C. M. Sheffer said the season had been very unfavorable in many respects to the fruitgrowing industry. He took some exceptions to Mr. Linderman's idea of manure doing all for his peaches. He thought the season and cultivation had much to do about fine peaches or other nice fruit, which should not all be attributed to the manure.

J. G. Ramsdell spoke of Norton's Melon as a very fine dessert apple, and considered it valuable to raise for profit. It is an early winter variety. The Jeffries was another excellent dessert apple and of very high quality and attractive appearance. It always sells well and for much better prices than other apples. It is a late fall or early winter sort. Of strawberries, he considered the Garfield variety one of the best, as to quality, and also a good bearer. He thought it would ship well. The Manchester had not done well with him this year; tried the Vick and the berries were small and unsatisfactory would not consider Downing equal to Wilson. As to red raspberries, the Cuthbert was one of the very best. For black caps the Gregg was perfectly satisfactory, and he would set no other. He considered the Tyler, the Early Ohio, worthless As to blackberries, he would recommend the Snyder, being always sure of a crop. It requires a strong, rich soil, and bears so full as to be small on light soil. For currants, the Victoria was the one to grow by all means. He considered the Downing gooseberry far ahead of any other. The Virgin grape would be a valuable variety and quite early. He considered Clapp's Favorite pear one of the best to plant, and said it should be picked some ten days before it turned yellow on the tree. If allowed to fully ripen on the tree the flavor was not so good and it was more likely to rot at the core.

A. G. Gulley agreed with Mr. Rams dell in most of what he said, particularly set in the orchard in the same position in 160 ears. Had from 50 to 60 thousand about Norton's Melon and Jeffries apples, considering them valuable to raise for W. W. Tracy stated that the variety profit and as being the very best dessert called Marblehead had a red cob, and if apples. He thought the Clapp a very fine and interest. cooked slowly had a tendency to color the pear. The Bosc was one of the best as grains and make trouble with customers. to quality and bearing. Of the new vain the different names attached to the was very promising. It was large and different kinds of sweet corn. The Min- fine, nearly equaling the Sharpless as to nesota can be picked and sold earlier, be- size. He thought it would take the place cause the kernels are broad and have the of some of the older varieties. He conappearance of ripeness before being really sidered the Sharpless quite uncertain as to bearing.

F. R. Linderman would grow the Downing gooseberry in preference to any other, and also considered the Victoria current the leading variety for profit.

SO SORRY!

In answer to the many inquiries we are receiving and regrets expressed at our absence from the Pomological Society at Grand Rapids, Mich., we would simply say we could not get away from our business and home just at that time. We regret not being present.—Purdy's Fruit Recorder.

As there were numerous inquiries as to the reason of the absence of Mr. Purdy, we publish the above explanation as a ville, Pa.; G. M. Doolittle, of Borodino,

clety.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. to be.

Our October meeting was omitted on account of fairs, etc. The November meeting was a review of the State meeting at Grand Rapids, and the December meeting was devoted to a review of the year's work and the election of officers. The retiring officers were all unanimously re-elected, viz: J. A. Scott, President Jacob Ganzhorn, Secretary; E. Baur, J. Lannin spoke of the grape, and said Corresponding Secretary; E. H. Scott

> At our next meeting we are to be favored with an essay on "Potato Rot," by W. F. B.

Information Wanted.

Will some one give me directions for making an asparagus bed for family use, A SUBSCRIBER.

Horticultural Notes.

THERE are five peach trees in Washington 1792, is still in bearing.

An Indiana farmer advocates cutting off part of the tops of potato vines when they grow too rank, and says in one case he gathered a crop of over 600 bushels from three acres after mowing off the tops of the vines. Several instances were cited where Peachblow potatoes themselves, the potatoes not being worth digging.

FLOUR of sulphur is the great remedy emploved in Canada to check mildew on grape vines, but the National Agricultural Society prought into prominence another remedy which M. Pasteur says is so effectual that the inventor should be discovered if possible, and a suitable reward conferred upon him. The remedy is a mixture of milk of lime and sulphate of copper.

MR. WARE, of Massachusetts, kept his pear orchard under vigorous cultivation, and found he was losing two or three trees yearly by blight. He had an idea that the thrifty growth of the trees was a favorable condition to the growth of the fungus which causes blight, and laid the orchard down in grass. Since then his trees have increased in vigor and in the quality of fruit, and none have blighted. Mr. Ware keeps up the fertility of the soil by liberal top-dressing when necessary.

Siberian crab seedlings, and of their crosses, hat it would not be far from the truth to say

greatest extremes of their climate, and hence crosses the mongrels with other mongrels, selects the best result, and repeats the process.

WHEN the orange blackberry rust gets into a plantation the only remedy is to dig up and burn the plants as soon as the disease shows itself, and if the patch is badly affected the best thing is to a plantation the opposition is directly against the best interests of those who offer the opposition. besst thing is to mow off and plow up, and plant with other crops for two or three years, planting the new patch in an entirely new place. The spores of this minute fungus are slown by the winds and spread, and neither road dust, lime, salt nor sulphur has the least

young evergreen trees may be made any time during autumn, winter or spring—provided you observe the all essential requisite of carrying a large mass or cake of earth on the roots. A guide for a proper size for this mass of tree erect against the wind when set on the surface of the ground. If you take this care, every tree will live. A precaution is required f the trees are removed from a sheltered lace to one much exposed, in which case it will be best to wait till spring.

THE N. Y. Times says: "A young tree is nade or marred in its first three years of growth. If it is not directed aright it grows all awry and gets past the remedy of the or-dinary cultivator. It is easy for any person to train a tree in the way in which it should go if he begins in time, but a master hand is needed to bring an ill-trained tree into good shape without entire heading down and the consequent loss of three or four years' growth. A general rule for the pruning of young trees may be laid down as follows: Leave no more than three or four main limbs, and let these be evenly balanced by cutting away superfluous growth; cut out every branch and twig which grows inward, and prevent all cross growth of vood, leaving each main branch with an even and regular set of small branches, which give a hollow cup-like shape to the tree. This makes a basis for a most conveniently formed and handsome tree.

Christine Nilsson.

the famous prima donna, has written an article on "The Right and Wrong Methods of Teaching Singing," for the Youth's COMPANION This is her first appearance as an author, but her article is said to be of remarkable value

Apiarian.

THE BEEKEEPERS. Meeting of the North American Beckeep-

ers' Association.

The National Convention of the North American Beekeepers' Society opened in this city on Tuesday morning last. There were over a hundred delegates in attendance, about a dozen of whom were women. Among those present we noted such well-known apiarists as Charles F. Muth, of Cincinnati, W. E. Clark, of Oriskany, N. Y.; L. L. Langstroth, of Oxford, O., the father of American beekeeping, D. W. McLain, of Aurora, Ill., T. G. Newman, of Chicago; L. C. Root, of Mohawk, N. Y., Silas M. Locke, of Salem, Mass.; John Vandervoort, of Lacy-Cincinnati; Mrs. Lucinda A. Harrison, of Washtenaw County Pomological So- Peoria, Ill.; S. T. Pettis, of Belmont, Ont., President of the Ontario Beekeepers' As. sociation; D. A. Jones, of Beeton, Ont., Wm. F. Clark, of Guelph, Ont.; H. D. The silence of your correspondent Cutting, of Clinton, Mich.; James Hed during the past months, does not in any way indicate that our society has ceased don, of Dowagiac, Mich., W. Z. Hutching, or Clinton, Mich., W. Z. Hutching, and the second secon on. of Rogersville, Mich., M. H. Hunt, of Bell Branch, Mich.; President Willits, of the State Agricultural College, and Prof. A. J. Cook. of the same institution, whose writings upon the bee are known to every beekeeper on the continent.

The morning session was taken up in organization, reception of new members, issuing of badges, and reading the minutes of the last annual meeting. The convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the meeting was called to order, President L. C. Root in the chair. In a few words he introduced to those present the Hon. Edwin Willits, President of the Michigan Agricultural College, who made a short but happy address of welcome to the delegates present, in which he referred to Detroit as the rich in nearly all natural resources, not the least among them being its record as a honey-producing State, in which earnestness and study on the part of the beekeepers and industry on the part of the bees were companion qualities. He touched upon the beauty of the calling as a business, and made a showing that wherever civilization advances there is found the honey bee as a feature of that civilization. To keep the business of honey-producing in a profitable condition, there must be built up a demand for the toothsome luxury, and in building up that demand the rights of the bees and the beekeepers must be protected against the ignorance and prejudice against bees which prevails, unfortunately, in many localities, particularly in the wine producing districts among the grape growers. Whenever the courts are called upon to decide between the wine press and beeswherever those courts may be locatedthey will give the case to the bees; as between alcohol and honey, honey will win every time. Mr. Willits closed by extending the heartiest welcome to the apiarists and expressing a hope that their convention in Detroit would ever prove a delightful memory of beneficial experi-

Responding to President Willits' address of welcome, President L. C. Root. of New York, expressed pleasure that Detroit had been chosen as the place of meeting, and said that beekeepers all over the country could not fail to profit by meeting with the apiarists of a State so well known as Michigan as a honey-producing State. After thanking the Michigan State Association of Beekeepers for the hearty welcome extended, President Root touched upon the importance of honey-making as a business, and the A. B. Copley said muck lands have always been considered the best of lands manured a portion of his peach ways been considered the best of lands and manured a portion of his peach the Siberian erab in it can withstand the lands and selection of nis seed.

Strawberry two years, and it bore till that one to each 500 seedlings will produce a snow flew; considered to be pasturage, and some 16 or snow flew; considered it worthless. He had two pound sections, which suited them.

beekeepers, and proved conclusively that the necessity of a cross with this crab. He the opposition to bees on the part of agriculturists and horticulturists could arise from no other cause than an incomplete knowledge of the habits and abilities of

Thos. G. Newman of Chicago, Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, was the next speaker, and he showed the necessity of a Beekeepers' Association. This necessity arises from the threats of prosecution and the continuous opposition to bees. He cited several cases where THE Country Gentleman says the removal of complaints against bees have been brought, where trials followed and where the judges were put to their mettle because of an absence of laws and rulings upon which to instruct the jury in such cases. He showed how the beekeepers earth, is to have it large enough to hold the can protect themselves by unity of action, by organization, and showed, too, that this organization, cannot be supported without money. In conclusion Mr. Newman expressed a hope that there might be a union of effort if not a union of organization between the Beekeepers' Association and the Beekeepers' Union, and he felt that the two societies should be join-

At the close of Mr. Newman's remarks a variety of coinciding opinions were expressed by a number of those present.

beckeepers had a natural and moral right pelled them to sell one pound sections to engage in their business, and moved and reduced the amount sold just so that a committee be appointed to consider the question of preparation to meet and fight the opposition brought by people who are ignorant on the question of beekeeping. After some further discussion the question was referred as asked, the 5t inches, and his merchant had told him committee appointed consisting of W. F. it was a good size. Clark, of Guelph, President Heddon, of the Beekeepers' Uuion; T. G. Newman, of Chicago; W. E. Clark, of Oriskany, N. Y.; S. T. Pettit, of Belmont, Ont.; Chas. F. Muth, of Cincinnati, and Prof. A. J. Cook, of Lansing.

President Root then proceeded to read

his annual address, in which he said he presented a few facts with a few suggestions which he hoped would prove serviceable in the Association's considera tions of the best interests of the Society and would aid in completing arrangements for carrying on the campaign which has been forced upon the beekeepers. A crisis in the history of beekeeping has been reached, and it is for the apiculturists to meet it in an earnest, honest way. Heretofore the beekeepers have too hasty. This has been unwise, as by it the members of the Association have beginnings in engaging in the business of as experience will warrant. The time of large profits in the production and sale of honey has passed, and this should be admitted by all who are in or may engage in the business. First, the business is an honorable one and it may be made an essential branch of business by any agriculturist who chooses to engage in it. Second, honey is a wholesome and desirable article, and thirdly it is or may be furnished at our very doors. Heretofore beekeepers have been extravagant in expenditures, incurring large expense in unnecessary manipulation of bees, hives was a demand for different sized packand honey. This extravagance must be ages. Had found a two pound package cut down and will be cut down, and the sold well in the New York market. He members, by unity of action and interchange of experience, will gain much lengthy one, the convention had better light that is needed on the subject. The take up another subject. point of view, that the honey market is Journal, read a paper on "Bee Pasturoverstocked, that the beekeepers cannot age." He first gave some statistics in regain fair profit as the market now is and gard to the business of beekeeping in that, in order to maintain the importance North America. He said there were of their business, they must use individual about 300,000 people in the business, and effort in their own localities to build up a they produced an aggregate of about trade of their own. Mr. Muth, of Cincin- 100,000,000 lbs. of honey, worth about nati, was cited as a beekeeper who has \$15,000,000. The increasing magnitude done much to build up a market for his of the industry showed the necessity of honey in and about his own locality. The growing pasturage for the bees. There

honey market is not at all satisfactory.

of thanks. The following papers were read: Doolittle, of Borodino, N. Y.; "Production of Extracted Honey," Chas. Dadant, generous, beautiful metropolis of a State of Hamilton, Ill., which were well received and very interesting.

EVENING SESSION. The evening session was devoted to discussions of various questions which had been presented to the society, which discussion showed that on the matter of production the members seem quite agreed while on the question of markets and marketing there were diversities of opinion in accordance with the location of discussions were not enjoyed by all, owing He then gave a list of honey producing to the overcrowded condition of the hall.

WEINEADAY MORNING.

The meeting was called to order by President Root, and Mr. C. F. Muth presented a paper on "Marketing Honey," in which he favored small sections. In the discussion which followed, Mr. one and a quarter pounds.

the business to change the size of sections | trees furnished a large amount of honey. from 42 by 42 inches, which contain Mr. D. York said he had set out a numabout one pound of honey. Sections vary ber of basswood trees on his farm a year greatly. He had tried to keep the price of ago last spring. This year they had bloshoney up to 16c retail in his locality, at somed. Had found them easy to transwhich price it paid the apiarist fairly plant. well. He did not want prices to go up or down from those figures. He favored thin comb. it presented more surface looked better and suited buyers better. When his sections (he used 41 by 41) did not fill well he inverted them and this caused the bees to fill them out.

Mr. Newman of New York, believed little larger section would be preferable. He used a section of which six filled the space occupied by eight of the one pound, or 41 inch, sections. Found they were generally filled better than the smaller

Mr. Isham, of Rochester, N. Y., thought

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W. F. Clark, of Guelph, said that the dealers and customers. Bee-keepers com much, as it was as easy to sell two pound sections as the smaller ones, and just about as many were sold.

Mr. Clark of New York, had put his honey into a certain sized section, 51 by Mr. Newman, of New York, asked Mr.

A. I. Root if he could not sell just as many 11 pound packages as of one pound? Mr. Root thought the one pound package much the easiest to sell, as it met the

views of city customers. Even one-half pound sections sold well with him. But with country customers it was different. They took large packages, say five pounds, buckets, or even barrels. But he was certain if he should attempt to sell in only large packages at his store in

Cincinnati he would be left. Mr. Manning of Vermont, said he shipped 15 tons of honey to Boston two years ago, about November first. The largest portion of it was in one pound sections, the balance considerably larger. He received returns from the commission man in Debeen too enthusiastic, and perhaps a little cember for his one pound packages, and from the larger ones in March. While the larger packages were on hand the dealer been charged with over-anxiety. The had written him inquiring if he could not President advised modest and moderate ship him 20 tons in one pound sections. This year he had shipped his entire lot in bee culture and to increase in the traffic one pound sections and had received returns for all, some 22 tons. The same parties reported they had 3,000 two pound packages which could not be sold, although offered at a lower price, until the one pound ones were all gone. If beekeepers would all adopt the 41 by 41 sections they could be furnished at a cost of perhaps \$2 50 per thousand, or at most

Mr Heddon favored small packages had found } lb. sections a good thing, and believed they had come to stay.

The President said he believed there

ident proceeded to show from his Mr. Thomas G. Newman, of the Bee paper closed by showing that at best the had been great advancement in the methods of bee keeping, and to show this Considerable discussion on the Presi- he adverted to the manner of marketing dent's address was indulged in, after honey some years ago, and now. Ther which it was awarded a unanimous vote broken comb, filled with dead bees, etc., was offered in the market. Now small neat packages, perfect in every way, tempt-Production of Comb Honey," by G. M. ed the purchaser. Stock men, he said grew pasture for their herds and flocks. and their success was in proportion to the tons of hay and bushels of grain they grew for them. Beekeepers should no longer depend upon the native forests, which were becoming depleted, or their neighbors' clover fields, thereby running the risk of getting into law suits. The woodman's axe was clearing off the forests, the farmer's plow was turning up the clover fields and destroying the carpet of natural flowers in their fields. The bees would soon have to get along on half rations, kill their drones, and wait the beekeeper's home. Unfortunately the for a chance supply from fence corners. plants, with their season, and said he be-

ers must begin to consider this question. Mr. Boardman of Norwalk, Ohio, spoke of the means he had adopted of getting bass-wood trees grown for shade in place of others. He offered to supply all free Walker favored sections that would hold that the citizens would plant, and one beautiful street, known as Linden Avenue, Mr. Heddon believed it would injure was planted entirely with them. The

lieved the time had come when bee keep-

In answer to a question, Mr. Newman said he believed it would pay to grow bee pasturage on land worth \$50 per acre. Mr. Hubbard of New York, spoke of a new honey plant grown by a Mr. Chapman, which he thought valuable.

Mr. Chapman was present and exhibited the plant. Did not know its name, but it was common in the south. It looked like the teasel, but the head was flat-

Red clover was strongly indorsed by many, as it paid to grow it outside of its use as a honey plant. Alsike clover was highly recommended as furnishing most beekeepers had themselves to blame for excellent bee pasturage, and some 16 or

Mr. Heddon spoke of the plant called Pleurisy as a good honey plant with him. An adjournment was then taken until 2 o'clock.

(Concluded next week)

A CORRESPONDENT of the Bulletin & Alsace-Lorraine, tells how he stopped the robbing of a hive by means of a solution of carbolic acid. A colony having been attacked by robber bees, he made a weak solution of the acid, with which he sprinkled the hive and its approaches. The robbers at once withdrew, and 15 minutes later he sprinkled with the same solution, all the other hives, including those occupied by the marauders. He had no further trouble of the kind.

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without it." MARY L. PERLE, Salem, Mass Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. L HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass 100 Doses One Dollar.

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STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

DETROIT, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1885. This Paper is entered at the Detroit Post

office as second class matter.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The "Household" Supplement.

From and after this date the subscrip tion price of the Michigan Farmer will be \$1 50 per annum with "The Household." and \$1 25 without. When sending in your subscription state whether you wish "The Household" or not. If you are sending through an agent be particular to specify whether you wish it or not. You will find "The Household" richly worth four times its price-25c per year, or less than half a cent a week.

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 130,540 against 807,755 bu., the previous week and 98,401 bu. for corresponding week in 184. Shipments for the week were 15,992 bu. against 151,157 the previ ous week, and 10,656 the corresponding week in 1884. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 1,886,075 bu., against 1,817,704 last week and 448,208 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. The visible supply of this grain on December 5 was 56,995,658 bu. against 55,679,228 the previous week, and 40,469,088 bu. at corresponding date in 1884. This shows an increase over the amount reported the previous week of 1.316,430 bu. The export clearances for Burope for the week ending December 5 were 287,676 bu., against 230,675 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 2.303 547 bu. against 8, 857,632 for the corresponding eight weeks

The past week has been a dull one in the grain trade, and the wheat market has been no exception to the rule. Up to Friday the tendency of the market was each day was slight. On Friday there was about all lost on Saturday. No. 1 white December wheat suffered most, the decline during the week being 83c. Spot wheat declined 1@11c on the various grades. Bales for the week aggregated 128,000 bu. of spot, and 1,255,000 bu. of futures. Yesterday this market was weak and dull at the opening and continued so all day. Values declined steadily, and at the close prices showed a lower range on both spot and futures. But this is the season for weak grain markets and dull business. Reports show a further increase in the visible supply, and with no one wanting wheat at present it not to be wondered that a decline has been experienced. Chicago was dull, weak and low er, spot closing at 841@85c for No. 2 spring; 66@70c for No. 3 do., and red winter dull and nominal. Cables reported a dull and discouraging market at Liverpool and Mark Lane. With navigation closed, which adds to cost of freights, the foreign demand meagre, and the "visible supply" piling up at the rate of over a million a week, the outlook is discouraging. But now is the time when those who have "sand" sit right down and wait for better things, which are pretty certain to come.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from November 20

O Dec. 12.				
19	No. 1	No. 2 white	No	No. 8
	white.	MUITE.		red.
Tov.20	. 98%	****	98 '	
. 21				8814
* 23			96	88%
***************************************		****	95	8234
** 94				
4 25	. 98%	****	91%	84
* 26		****		
* 27	. 91%		9834	
* 28	. 91	****	9234	80
# 00 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			9816	81
⁴⁴ 80		****		82
Doc.1,		****	98%	
86 B	P1%		94	83
	9214		9514	83
4 A		****	95%	83
	9814	****	95%	81
* 6			2514	14
* T	. 98			
44 B	9814	****	95%	84
**	. 98	****	9516	
* 10	.: 9014		9414	
40			9414	83
".11		****	9434	83
* 12	. 98%			
* 14	. 91%	****	961/6	88
W. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.				

The following statement gives the closing figures on No. 1 white futures each day of the past week for the various deals

Tuesday	Dec. 96%		May 1 00%
Wednesday	9814	98%	1 00
Friday	9214	98	994
For No. 2 red the cle			
various deals each day were as follows:	of the	e past	week
Tuesday Dec.	Jan.	Feb 97%	May 1 01%

With no outside influences it is very ubtful if wheat will show much

wheat has been reduced to a very low point. This is to be expected early in the season, when home grown grain is pressing upon the market, but it is more noticeable this season than ever before. Besides the enormous "visible supply" in this country scares foreign dealers, and they are pursuing a hand-to-mouth policy in their purchases.

The Department of Agriculture, in its December crop report, gives comparative prices on the farm for the principal crops. It save in regard to wheat:

"The price of wheat, though still low, is considerably above last December's average, which was 65 cents. That of cotton States for home grown wheat. The value in New York State is 96, an increase of eleven cents; Pennsylvania 95, an increase of 11 cents; Ohio 91, an increase of 16 cents; Kentucky 95, an increase of 19 cents; Michigan 84, an increase of 19 cents: Michiga crease of 19 cents; Michigan 84, an increase of 10 cents; Indiana 86, an increase of 19 cents; Illinois 81, an increase of 18 cents; Wisconsin 76, an increase of 16 cents; Minnesota 70, an increase of 20 cents; Iowa 67, an increase of 13 cents; Missouri 67, an increase of 15 cents; Kansas 65, an increase of 20 cents; Nebraska 67, an increase of 16 cents; Dakota

64, an increase of 17 cents.

The Liverpool market yesterday was easier, with prices a shade lower than a week ago. Quotations there are as follows: White Michigan, 7s. 3d. per cental; red winter, 7s. 1d.; No. 2 spring, 7s. 1d.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week amounted to 215,814 bu., against 140,259 bu. the previous week, and 51,679 bu. for the corresponding week in 1884. Shipments were 121.623 bu., against 66,-891 bu, the previous week, and 50,148 bu. for the same week last year. The visible supply in the country on Dec. 5 amounted to 5,652,873 bu. against 4,951,741 bu. the previous week, and 5,365,656 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 700 632 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 784,089 bu., against 694,725 bu. the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 5 636,006 bu., against 2, 003,602 bu. for the corresponding period in 1884. The stocks now held in this city amount to 119,813 bu., against 19,320 bu. last week and 10,317 bu. at the corres ponding date in 1884. Under increased receipts the market is lower, but is active at the decline. No. 2 is worth 38c, new mixed 364 and high mixed at 37@40c. It is thought values have about touched bot tom, January delivery being quoted at 38tc for No. 2. The Chicago market is quiet and values are lower than a week ago, but still above those ruling in this market. Cash No. 2 is quoted there at 40tc, and No. 3 at 33tc for No. 3. In futures No. 2 sold at 40 c for December, some weeks. Quotations are as follows: about 20 per cent over last year, though and 40½@40½c for May. The Toledo market is quoted dull at 40c for spot No. 2, State factory, choice to fancy, colored.

State factory, choice to fancy, colored.

94@94
State factory, choice to fancy, choice a slight rally on war rumors, but it was May. The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted steady at 4s 101d. per cental, 4s 51d, and February at 4s 5d., an advance

all round.

The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 37,934 bu., against 40,529 bu. the previous week, and 16,555 bu. for the corresponding week in 1884. Shinments were 9,816 bu. against nothing bu. the previous week, and 1,839 bu for the same week last year. The visible supply of this grain on December 5 was 2,900,025 bu., against 3,007,702 bu the previous week, and 3,302,210 bu. De cember 29, 1884. The exports for Europe the past week were 39,978 bu., and for the last eight weeks were 1,215,130 bu. against 321,761 bu. for the corresponding weeks in 1884. The visible supply shows decrease of 107,677 bu. during the week Stocks held in store here amount to 22,002 bu.. against 22,690 bu. the previous week Oats are steadier than any other grain, and in place of showing weakness in sympathy with corn, are really a shade higher than a week ago. No. 2 white are quoted at 34c, light mixed at 321@33c and No. 2 mixed at 32c per bu. At Chicago oats are quoted dull, with No. 2 mixed spot at 28‡c, December delivery a 28gc, January at 28gc, and May at 81gc By sample No. 3 white sold at 80@811c 84c for No. 2 do., and 33@33}c for No. 8 white barley oats. The Toledo market is steady at 81c per bu. for spot No. 2 mixed, and 83tc for May delivery. The New York market is quiet but steady. Values show little change since our last follows: No. 3 mixed, 341c; No. 2 do., 35tc; No. 1 do., 35tc; No. 2 Chicago mixed, 864c; No. 8 white, 88c; No. 2 do., 39c; No. 1 white, 40tc; Western white, 38@43c; State white, 88@42c, State No. 1 mixed, 36c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The butter market is much firmer, and in better shape. The receipts of good table butter have improved somewhat, but it has been all taken at 17c per lb. when of in the wool market more than in the stock good quality. Considerable quantities of market. But if the market be the same June make have been received, and as high as 16c has been paid for choice parcels. Creamery is firm and higher, predicated upon an advance at the east. A really choice article commands 28c, while 25c is paid for second quality. Low grade butter is without friends, and rules dull and weak, with a wide range of value according to its merit. Upon the whole, however, the market may be set down as

normal condition. Of course there are a wards the end of the week, and sellers number of contingencies that would enumber of contingencies arise. The foreign markets are very 27@28c; extra fine, 29@30c; do. fair to quiet, and the demand for American good, 15@18c; ordinary, 12@15c; dairy fancy, 20@22c; do, choice, 12@14c; do, fair to good, 8@9c; common grades, 6@ 7c; inferior, 81@4c. The New York market is strong and active for all strictly fancy packages, and this helped everything that was above fair in quality. Early pack ed, of which there is a large amount in cold storage, shows no improvement, however, and with substitutes in large supply and cheap, it will be difficult to work off such stock satisfactorily. The N. Y. Daily Bulletin says of the market:

"The continued scarcity of superlative "The continued scarcity of superlative grade of table butter supports the advantage of sellers and the market is firm. For fancy Elgins there is no difficulty in mak-32c, possibly more on special brands and other fancy Western commands 31c, with a close range of price for approximating quality. Buyers, however, are critical and find fault with the flavor of many ofaverage, which was 65 cents. That of 1883 was 91cents; the present is 78.7 cents, a gain equal to the unprecedented decline indicated last December. For the five years past the average farm value has been 90 cents per bushel, and for the preceding ten years \$1 05. Last year farm value was 38 per cent lower than for the ten years ended in 1879, due mainly to a fuller European production and a smaller foreign demand for a surplus nearly equal to a third of the entire crop. The range of State prices is from 57 cents in Nebraska to \$1 25 in Massachusetts. It is above \$1 in the eastern and in the ootton States for home grown wheat. sells very well, but otherwise the Western goods are slow. Rolls about steady at 16 @17c for the best." Quotations in that market vesterday

	were as follows:		
	Creamery, fancy,	32	0
1	Creamery, choice	30	@31
1	Creamery, prime	28	@29
1	Creamery, good	25	@27
١	Creamery, fair	20	@h24
1	Creamery, ordinary	15	@19
1	June creamery, choice		@17
	June creamery, prime		@15
	State half firkin tubs and pails, fancy		@25
	State half-firkin tubs and pails, choice.		@2;
1	State half-firkin tubs, etc., fair to good	17	@20
1	State, half-firkin tubs, etc., ordinary	1:2	@15
	State dairy, ent re prime		6.55
	Stare dairy, entire, good to fine	17	@20
	State dairy firkins, choice		@50
	State dairy firkins, good to fine	14	@18
,		**	W 10
	WESTERN STOCK.		
	Western imitation creamery, choice	21	@23
,	Western do, good to prime	15	@20
	Western doiry fine	16	@18

Western dairy, good.
Western dairy, ordinary.
Western factory, fresh, choice.
Western factory, fair to good.
Western factory, oldinary. The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending Dec. 5 were 280,888 lbs., against 338,536 lbs. the previous week, and 239,849 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1884 were 449,803 lbs.

CHEESE. There are no signs of improvement in and steady at unchanged prices. Full cream State range from 104 to 11c per lb., Ohio full creams at 91c@10c, and skims at 41@51c. There is little demand for skims, and values are nominal. The Chicago market is steady and quiet at un changed prices. The demand is largely on local account, and dealers do not look for much activity in the shipping demand until after the holidays. Quotations there are as follows: Young America, full cream, 10@101c; full cream, cheddar,91@ 10c; flats, two in a box, 10@101c; skimmed, choice 61@Sc; skimmed, common to good, 34@44c; inferior, 1@8c. The New York market shows some improvement in tone, and shippers appear to be doing more. Many, however, express themselves as unable to see any profit in shipments at present values abroad. The home trade, nowever, shows more activity, and is tak-

State factory, medium. State factory, fair..... State factory, ordinary.

> The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 39,049 boxes against 41,030 boxes the previous week and 54,106 boxes the corresponding week in 1884. The exports from all American ports for the week ending December 5 foot up 1,240,782 lbs., against 2,672,880 lbs. the previous week, and 2,129,657 lbs. two weeks ago. The exports for the corresonding week last year were 2,475,839 lbs. Liverpool quotations for American heese yesterday were 45s. per cwt., decline of 1s. below the price quoted one week ago.

WOOL AT THE EAST. The tone of the wool markets may be put down as steady and firm, with firmness the most prominent feature on all desirable wools. Medium wools are in large demand and very firm at some advance in prices. Delaines, on the other hand, showed some weakness, although no decline in values is reported. Michigan X and No. 1 are slightly higher, although not up to the figures some dealers are holding them at. But, all the same. they will "get thar" before many days. The Boston Commercial Bulletin says of that market:

"Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are in but little request. Ohio XX is worth 85c which has been paid for it during the report. Quotations there are as week. Really choice wool cannot be bought for less although the market should be quoted in buyers' favor. No. 1 wool is scarce and strong at 86c.
"Michigan wool is quiet. The supply

is controlled by three houses. There is still considerable X here held for consignors at 33: but that price is at least a cent above buyers views at present. No. 1 wool is scarce at 85c.

Delaine continues in limited request and choice Ohio can be bought at 86c.
Medium combings are strong. Holders have marked up their wool this week.
Indiana quarter blood has been advanced to 29c and three-eighths blood to 80c; offers of 28c have been refused. Marking up prices, however, does not create a demand

there is certainly a rather more confident "Texas wool is very quiet and selling

slowly.
"Territory wool continues in good request and the liberal sales, particularly of medium and fine medium, continue.
Tool is in steady, moderate

"Oregon wool is in steady, moderate demand at prices ranging from 21@2% according to condition and grade. The bulk of the wool sold is at 28c.
"California wool is only in light request for either fall or spring wool.
"Pulled wool is more active and prices are tending allethy unward.

ted as high as 43c."

We note one sale of Mickigan X at 82c although the Bulletin thinks that price above the market, while a number of others are reported on "private terms," which are nearly certain to be above quo

For the first time in months the sales a Boston the past week aggregated less than in the corresponding week of 1884, the amount being 2,711,000 lbs. of domestic, and 260,000 lbs. of foreign, as compared with 3,482,600 lbs. of domestic and 643,000 lbs. of foreign the previous week and 8,341,894 lbs. of domestic and 22,800 lbs. of foreign for the corresponding week in 1884. The total sales of wool in Boston since January 8, 1885, have been 163,717,712 lbs. against 118,-104,719 lbs. for the same time last year.

There were some lots of unmerchantable Michigan sold in that market the past week at 23@24c. In foreign wools New Zealand sold at 86@37ic, and Port Phillip at 37c.

At New York the market the past weel has been fairly active, closing with prices well maintained at about the same range as at Boston. The medium grades are the strongest owing to scarcity. Pulled wools are active and stronger. Foreign are in light supply and held firmly for all grades of clothing and carpet wools.

Upon the whole, taking the season and its business into account, there is no farm product with a better outlook at the moment than wool. But there is no denying the fact that a bill introduced into Congress to take all duties off raw material would do much to weaken the market, although we do not believe there is a possibility of its passing.

POTATOES are not very active, the cold weather being against shipments and cutting off the demand for car-lets. From store, however; there is a steady demand for small lots at 40@45c per bu., the latter for Burbanks. At retail dealers charge 50@55c per bu. The Chicago market is quoted firm and higher. The demand continues good and receipts have been light. Quotations there are as follows: Choice Burbanks in car-lots, 68@65c; Beauty of Hebron 57@60c. Red Rose, 45 @48c, and White Rose 57@60c. From store dealers ask 60@75c per bu. The New York market is steady for good our local cheese market, and it rules quiet stock, but weak for everything else. Prices, however, have advanced, and are now quoted at \$1 50@1 75 per bbl. for New York State, \$2 25 for Maine and Nova Scotia, and \$2 00@2 25 for Long Island. The outlook for holders is improving, and those who have a nice quality of potatoes for sale will probably realize a good price for them.

According to the Treasury Departmen the exportation of corn during the year which ends with the present month wil be double that of the preceding year or about 65,000,000 bushels against about 30,000,000 last year. The value will foot up about \$15 000,000 in excess of last last year. The exportation of wheat will fall off nearly 20,000,000 bushels, though that of wheat-flour shows an increase. In the exportation of fresh beef there has been falling off of about 10 per cent, but ing an increased amount of stock, and in salt beef the exportation has nearly sellers are in a better position than for doubled. In bacon there is an increase of

> MESSES. Seeley & Coleman of Lansing, send the following:

"We have a calf born Nov. 17th, Holstein-Friesian, weight on day of birth. 121 lbs. Sire of calf, Nicholas 8d, two years old June 27th, 1885; weighed when 28 months old, 1,810 lbs., dam Sjoerdije Wiersmall (imported), three years old April 24th, 1885."

WE have received from Secretary W K. Sexton of Howell, a report of the proceedings of the Holstein-Friesian Convention held at Lansing recently, and they will appear in full in our next issue.

MICHIGAN MERINO SHEEP-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Official List of Transfers.

Palmer & Rhead—Five rams 92, 146, 176, 178, 79, from their own flock to G West; one ram 45, to M Palmer, Napoleon Mich; six ewes rrom their own flock and one from each of the locks of U D Twitchell and H 8 Cross, to 8 B J F Payne—One ewe from his own flock and one from flock of G H Smith, to Alfred Mosher

TV Quackenbush-One ram Capt TV Q 14 to Wm Haron, Northville; one rain Capt ! V 114.
2 10, to M Crane, Ypsilanti; one rain F & L E
Moore 239, to Wm S Rooks, Ypsilanti.
F J Russell—Five ewes from his own fock to A R Lee, Weare. W G Smith—One ram W G Smith 110, to A

Stow, losco.

L Sprague—One ram L Sprague 91 to E Sprague, Farmington; one ram do 78, to Chas Forebee, Plymouth; one ram do 65, R Simmons, Novi, one ram do 93, Elliot Sprague, Farmington; one ram do 93, Elliot Sprague, Farmington; one ram f & L E Moore 302, to P Rich, Salerm, Three ewes to J M Green, Farmington; eight ewes to O Sample, Wiyom; ten ewes to Wm. Chapman, Plymouth.

A T Short—One ram A T Short 155, to R Hathaway, Addison; six ewes to Flynn Bros, California.

California

John C Thompson—One ram W & F A
Goyer 120, to U Lune, Mariette; one ram J C T
344, to M F Farer. R meo; one ram do 834, C
Thompson Bros. Romeo; one ram do 834, W
Hallock, Almont; four ewes to W J Mahaffey,
Romeo.

C B Van Dyue-Four ewes to J W Hibbard

C B Van Drue—Four ewes to J W Hibbard, Bennington.
Van dieson Bros—One ram V G Bros 23 to C E Wi ber, Adrian.
C C Warner—Twenty-one ewes to H Harper, Somerset; 17 to Ira Wood, Saline.
A B & R S Weaver—One ram A B & R S W 17, to F Fairm in, Juniata
E B Welch—One ram E B Welch 35, to M F Young, Rockford; one ram do 37, to H Harrington, Fairland; one ram do 25, to J M Neasmith, Vicksburg; one ram do 17, H A Kiune, Kalamazoo; two ewes to G A Putuey, Oshtemo.

Burt, Armington, III; eight ewes to PD H
Willets, Reading
F C Wood—Thirty-three rams to J Bartholomew & Son, Hilled de; one ram FC Wood,
to Frank Duncan, Wordens; 15 ewes to J S
Racey, Ann Arbor; 18 ewes to Wm Duncan,
Plymouth; 10 ewes to Newton Kane, Reading,
W and F A G-yer—Twenty three rams to E
G Perkins, Armads,
David Moreland Estato—Five ewes to Wm S
Rooke, Ypalianti; seven ewes to Chas Forshee,
Plymouth.

strength or activity until after the holimuch more promising for holders and
"Pulled wool is more active and prices
are cover and business assumes its
sellers. At Chicago receipts fell off to are tending slightly upward. Extra pull114, 115, to A A Wood, Saline; one ram James

and remarks that they go in a body, but will Forty-three Indians are now confined in the Manitoba penitentiary for completely in

A Wood, Saline; two ewes to E U wilder, Adrian.

Wi Caruss—One ram Wi Caruss 21, to W T Davis. St. Johns; one ram do 23, W Mesler, Uuion Home; one ram do 20, to W Tsylor, Saranac; three ewes to C P Barnes, Uuion Home; four ewes to Chas Waters, St. Johns; five ewes to L C Tabor, St. Johns.

O Parker & Son—One ram J B Hamblin 201, to A Small, Camden.

N E Severance—Six ewes to Wm Somerville, Holt.

Iolt.
A J McMillan—One ram A J McM 32, to C F

A J McMillan—One ram A J McM 33, to C B Thurston, Brosson; one ram do 48, to H W Pursell, Schoolcraft; seven rams to James W Morgan. Three Rivers.

Wm M Chapman—One ram G S Atwood 125, to F f & F A Goyer, Detroit Junction.

O F Pease—One ram C C Dorr 28, to F G Larzelere, Grass Lake; one ram O F Pease 2, to Charles Smith, Grass Lake; one ram O F Pease 3, to J L Moore, Waterloo

J Weed Thorington—One ram J W T 189, to W J Mahaffey, Romeo.

T M Southworth—One ram T M S 190, to W A Ashley, Homer; three rams do 243, 244, 246, and nine ewes to Verne Iles, Allen; six ewes to A J Rising, Reading; three ewes to Thomas Odell, Constantine; six ewes to S J Knowles, Quincy; four ewes to J G Hogaboom, Mattison.

son.

Norman A Wood—Two ewes to P D A Willets, Reading; nine ewes to Ira E Wood, Saline.

Andrus & St John—One ram A & 8 20, to J Stead, Utica; one ram A & 8 48, to P K Leech, Utica; one ram do 190, to James B Eldridge, Mt. Clemens; one ram do 200, to Geo Upton, Utica.

Mt. Clemens; one ram do 200, to Geo Upton, Utica.

A J Boyce—One ram S O Hadley 227, to H Swert, Stockbridge.

G H Mugg & Son—One ram G H Mugg 117, to C D Loose, Mourne; one ram do 141, to E Winule, Adrian; one ram do 166, to O Graves, Quincy; one ram do 115, to Sid Curtis, Dundee; one ram do 157, to A Wixom, Dundee; one ram do 157, to R Gregory, Ida.

C H Rockwood—Four ewes to A Ingalls, Flint; six ewes to O Bingham, Genesee.

E S Sprague—Oue ram E S S 15, to O C Sample, Wixom.

Glen C Wiggins—One ram G C W 103, and seven ewes to Royal Sherman & Son, Cohoctah. G W Davideon—One ram L Sprague 64, to A Gardner, Laingsburg; one ram G W D 1, to Nie Burt; one ram G W D 3, to G L Slocum, Ovid.

O L Morgan—One ram O L Morgan 90, to N

Russell, Frontier; one ram do 93, to W J Shaughness, Angola, Ind; one ram P W Brown 40, to E Bradley, Reading. W.J. G DRAN, Secretary.

Stock Notes.

Mr. FRED. C. WOOD, of Saline, Washtenaw County, reports the following sales of stock from his dock of registered Merinos: To J. Bartholomew & Son, of Hillsdale, 8

To J. S. Pacey, Dexter, 15 head of breeding To Wm. Duncan, of Plymouth, 14 ewes of his own breeding.
To W. H. Coilins, Stockbridge, nine ewes To Frank Duncan, Wordens, Mich., one

ram.
To Newton Kane, Reading, one ram.
To R. Dennison, Danaville, one ram. Mr. Wood writes that his stock is doing very well. The prices sold at have been fully up to his expectations, while sales have been more frequent.

MR. JAMES W. BESLEY, of Maple Shade Stock Farm, Eureka, Mich., reports the following sales of sheep this fall from his flock of American Merinos: To Silas Moody, Forest Hill, Gratiot County,

one ram, four ewes, one ewe lamb registered. To G. W. Page, Duplain, Clinton County, one ram.
To H Linley, Duplain, one ram.
To I Hess, Duplain, one ram
To Jacob Weimer, Rureka, Clinton County,

one ram.

To Joseph Hankev. Eureka, one ram.

To John Bryant, Eureka, one ram.

To M S Carter, Duplain, one ram.

To Edwin Kneeland, Bengal, Clinton Co.

To Mr. Nelson, Alma, Gratiot County, eight high grade ewes.

Sheep and Wool Notes.

AT a meeting of the Farmers' Nations Congress held in Indianapolis last week, the following resolution was passed, after a long discussion, by a vote of 169 to 42:

Resolved, That Congress be requested trestore the tariff duty on wool to what it was in the year 1880, or the act then in force. Joel B. Fort, Springfield, Tenn.; G. G. ville, N. J ; James Wilson, Buckingham, Ia ; T. D. Curtis, Syracuse, N. Y.; and Irus Coy of Chicago, were chosen as a committee to aid President Beverley, of Virginia, in placing the action before Congress.

• A Down Merino cross, all things consider ed is the ideal lamb for winter feeding. The Merino mother gives short legs, large body, fine wool and a large quantity, and a hardy constitution. The Down sire gives quick growth a large constitution between the congrowth, a large proportion of lean meat, length of wool and a black face and legs.—Rural Novo

Now, did the Rural ever see a Down arcass that gave as large a proportion of lear neat to its weight as a Merino? The Down carcass in American markets, than a pure bred sheep of any of the Down breeds. Every one admires a fine fat carcass of mutton, but few want to buy it. Whoever does as a rule throws away the fat.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Albion is rejoicing over the prospect of It is stated that Ionia County had a fine crop of clover seed this year. The postoffice at Republic was burned last week, together with all the mails.

Sixty feet of the south pier at Grand Haven There were 152 disasters on the lakes the past sea-on, 51 of which were total losses. Soper & Co., of Fint, have made \$1500 parrels of different kinds within three months. Abou: 42,000 new ties were lail on the Kalamazo, division of the L. S. & M. S. road last

The wi low of the late B F. Cocker, of the University, died very suddenly at Adrian, on the 9th. The Hubbardston postmister has two fine lair paims which he raised from the seeds of

Parients are being transferred from the ac lusane Asylum to the new institution at Traverse City. The Howell Republican has been enlarged and promises to be better than ever. It was a

good paper before. The freight buildings at Jones Station, on the M.C. near Cassopolis, burned on the 10th, with 10,000 bushels of wheat.

The West Michigan Fruit Growers' Society meets at Allegan on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. Dr. Rutherford, veterinary surgeon of Mus kegon, took morphine in a fit of desponde caused by business troubles, and is dead.

A Pitt-ford, Lenawee County, man raised pevy of 21 spring chickens that weighed 193 bounds, an average of over nine pounds. M Lunger, of Olessa, donated a citron which measured turse feet eight inches in circumference to the editor of the Portland Observer.

Uri Decker, oldest resident of Adrian township died last week. He came to Mi. higan in 1833, taking up from the government the farm on which he died. Martin Couvier, leading citizen of Lodi, T-xas, was shot by his most intimate friend, James Grey, at night, without witnesses, and the affair is developed in mystery which Grey will not break. The Adrian Press says a colony is organizing in Morenci to emigrate to Dakota in the spring,

Arms & Smith, near South Lyon, raised 75,000 celery heads, 1,000 cabbage heads, 800 bushels of potatoes and other roots, off of five acres of muck land.

Some mighty mean sneak thief recently stole about \$50 worth of clothing which the Lansing Industrial Aid Society had gathered for the poverty stricken of that city.

The Holly creamery is an assured fact, the contract for the fulfilling having been let. The Advertiser says the company have already been offered \$200 for the waste buttermilk.

Hon. Wm. Ball, of Hamburg, has been appointed by Gov. Alger to a membership on the Board of Control of the Reform School for boys, at Lansing, vice James Blair, resigned.

The Flint Cabinet Creamery Company are very proud of having sold one of their creameries to Henry Ward Beecher, who has six Alderney cows on his farm at Peekskill, N. Y. The Ithaca creamery made 30,000 pounds of butter last season, which found ready market in the East. The patrons are so well satisfied that the number of milch cows will be increased next year.

The State Grange wants the State to establish a uniform system of school books for the schools of Michigan, to continue for five years, the State to publish the books and furnish them at cost.

The Romeo Observer claims standard time has caused an actual financial loss to every manufacturing establishment in Macomb Co. Detroit firms seem to worry along much as

Jerome Wilson owns a tract of marsh land near Eaton Rapids, which he undertook to drain for agricultural purposes. In putting a ditch through it he found a fine bed of gravel, one of the best in the county.

The officers of the Plainwell Union Agricul-tural Society at their business meeting recent-ly determined to take a decided stand against allowing whole neighborhoods to attend the next fair on a membership privilege.

The Grove Cheese factory, in the township of Thomastown, Saginaw County, has been seized by the sheriff for debt, and will be sold at auction this week. Too much new land and not enough dairying in the vicinity.

Burnham & Still's saw mill at Rost Saginav

was destroyed by an incendiary fire on the 10th, the turd time in 20 years. Loss, \$40,000. The milt will not be rebuilt. About 300 000 feet of lumber near the mill was destroyed also. The report of the Warden of the State Pris at Jackson, shows a deficit of \$12.210.66 for the pist year. The earnings were \$57,402.33; the expenses \$99,613. The number of inmares is greater than for three years past, being 734.

Chas. A. Plummer will put in 15,000,000 feet of logs this coming winter, 10,000,000 of which he will put in at Ozemaw over his rallroad, 4,000,000 will be put in the West Branch of the litt-bawaseee and 1,000,000 will be cut in two other camps.

Pronounciation contests are the new fash Pronounciation contests are the new fash ioned - substitute for the spelling school. Words are written on the blackboard, and pronounced by the contestants. Such an entertainment will be given at the University soon, by members of the literary classes.

R.v. L. Dodds, suspended by the Methodist Conference at Grand Rapids last fall for speculating after the fashion of publicans and anners, but who appealed to an ecclesiastical court composed of members of adjoining conferences, was completely exonerated by the latter court.

"A little farm, well tilled." The Ovid Register says R. F. Miller has raised this sea-con, of 72 acres, the following products in bushels: Potatoes, 300; Swede turnips, 500; mangel wurtaels, 200; flat turnips, 80; onlous, 75; wheat, 273; oats, 300; corn, 833; total 9,561. Also 1,800 head of cabbage and 1,200 colley plants. elery plants. First estizens are alive to the fact that manufacturing establishments make a live town. They have an association whose business it is to present the advantages of that city to manufacturers looking for a location. It is now suggested that the old Crapo mill, but down for want of lumber, might be turned.

hut down for want of lumber, might be turned into a manufactory for washtubs, palls, wash boards, etc. Canadian parties are reported scouring Canadian parties are reported sconting Northern Michigan for elim, paying therefor from \$1.25 to \$1.50 for each tree as it stands. Narly \$400 meu, mostly French Canadians, are employed cutting trees and newlog them into equare timber, which is shipped to Scotland for shiphuliding purposes. Last seasor up wards of 5,000,000 feet of rock elim was disposed of in this manner.—Saginaw Courier.

H. W. Norton, of Hudson, a day or two since performed a novel operation upon a thoroughbred Durham cow. The cow got loose and gorged herself with oats. It was evident that she could not live, so a hole was cut in her side and two bushels of oats were taken out, and the wound then sewed up. The

Lunsing Republican: C. L. Seeley, owner Holstein cattle in this vicinity, is the proud 121 pounds on the day of birth. Agricultural College professors say that the heaviest calf at birth of which they have any knowledge weighed 10 pounds less. The little giant was weighed 10 pounds less. The little giant was sired by a two year old Rolstein that weighs over 1,800 pounds.

The propellor Ocouto, after a terrible encounter with wind and wave in the gale of the 4th was east upon the Charity Islands, off Caseville, in Lake Huron. All on board escaped unburt except the colored cook, who died of fright. Two ladles were on board. A meat to its weight as a Merino? The Down pursits fat on the outside, under the skin, as well as on the inside. The Merino does not. There are many people who prefer the fat mutton, but the average American will not eat it. Therefore we believe that a cross-bred Merino and Down will give a more saleable careass in American markets, than a pure bred. Jonesville Independent: An attorney, representing Reed & Co., of Kalamazoo, who
claim to exclusively own certain patents on
apring tooth harrows, was in town this week
trying to induce dealers who had sold an alleged infringement to settle. The firm of Reed
& Co. have won a favorable decision in the
State courte, but as the case has been appealed
to the United States Court, as we have been
informed, they are a little previous in the matter of settlement. This is a matter that the
dealers are concerned in mostly, as only those dealers are concerned in mostly, as only those farmers who have bought direct have received the circulars, and the firm propose to make the dealer pay whatever royalty there is to pay on the harrows sold by them.

> More trouble in the northwest, this time rom the Blood and Blackfeet Indians. The Welland canal is to be enlarged. estimated cost of the work is \$1,250,000.

The monument to Grant, to be erected by the G. A. R., will be located at Washington. James Hurley, of Sandwich. Ont., tipped over a kettle of holling water, and will probably die from his injuries.

James Denn's ten year old daughter died at Xenia, O., last week of trichinosis. She ate raw pork two weeks ago. Chief Justice Chas P. Daly, of the New York court of common pleas, retires from the bench, after a service of 42 years.

While Deputy United States Marshall W. D. Kellet was on his way to Valley Head, Ala., to raid an illicitidistillery, he was waylaid and murclered. A bill was introduced into the Senate last week, inquiring as to the fitness of a portion of the territory of Alaska as a penal colony for life convicts.

The Kansas City gas works exploded last week, and the town was left in total darkness. Lumps of any kind, and even tallow dips, wer

Wm. H. Vanderbilt was buried very quietly and without parade on the 11th. His estate is estimated at something over \$193,000,000. His income was \$10,343,000 per year. At Akron, Ohio, seven men were at work in a sewer when it eaved in, burying all of them. Five were taken out dead and two are probably fatally injured. One escaped unburt.

Andrew Johnson, alleged murderer, jumper from a train near Chattanonga, Tenn., and the officers from whom he escaped found him buried up to his shoulders in a morass.

Manitoba penitentiary for complicity in the recent rebellion. They do not take kindly to their confinement, but are amenable to

The Daisy flouring mills at Milwaukee, one of the oldest mills in the west, burned last week. Herman Kuntz, foreman of a die company, was buried under a falling wall. Several other firemen were hurt.

A bill is about to be brought before Congress, providing that the income from national bank taxation shall form a fund for the payment of depositors of failing national banks after the distribution of the assets.

The repair shops of the Toledo and Ann Alborratiway at Manhattan, Ohio, were burned on the 11th, as also the freight house of the Wheeling and West Erie road. Wm. Tisdale was run over by an engine he was trying to

At Madison, Wis., twenty university students decided not to attend military drill on bitter cold days, and for absenting themselves were suspended indefinitely. The other boys blead the malcontents and then a compromise was

Mrs. Julia Newberry died last week at Parla, leaving an estate of \$5,000,000, half of which by the provisions of her husband's will, goes to found a free public library in Chicago, the rest to Mr. Newberry's heirs, most of whom reside in Detroit.

Last week the Mexican congress added to the previous land grant gives the Tehuantone ship railway company, a grant of 1,700,000 acres, equal in area to half the area of New Jersey. The time for completing the railroad acres, equal in area to half the area of Jersey. The time for completing the rail has been extended to 1894.

Natural gas seems quite as dangerous and Natural gas seems quite as dangerous and deadly an explosive as dynamite. An explosion wrecked a house at Cannonsburg, Pa, last week, lifting the roof 100 yards, and landing the four inmates in the yard. The debris took fire at once. No one killed.

J. B. Mannix, assignee of the late arch-bishop Purcell, was in court at Cincinnati last week to answer the charge of misappropria-tion of the funds of the estate. The amount lost, as Mannix claims, by investing in stocks under direction of the probate court, is

\$200,000.

Everything is quiet at Salt Lake City, though no one can guess how long the quiet will continue. A battery was ordered from Omaha to Fort Douglas to be accessible in case of an expensive and a company from the regular emergency, and a company from the regular force at Fort Douglas has been quartered in the city.

Gov. Ireland, of Texas, offers a reward of \$100 for the arrest and conviction of any one found cutting or injuring the fencing of another, and \$50 for the arrest and punishment to the full extent of the law of any one unlawfully inclosing or using school, asylum or university lands.

Vanderbilt's death created considerable Vanderbilt's death created considerable furry in the stock exchange, but within a day or two everything was as quiet as if the wealthiest man in the country had not been summoned hence without a moment's warraing. The knowledge that he couldn't take his millions with him undoubtedly helped tranquillize the stock market.

The prediction is made that within five years The prediction is made that within five years steel nails will have as effectually superceded iron nails, as the steel rail has its iron predeces-or. Already half the nails made at Wheeling are of steel, and the "plant" necessary to make them is being introduced into nearly every manufactory. It is said they cost less to produce than the iron nails.

Charles H. Fisher, engineer-in chief of the N. Y. Central railroad, has been mentally un-N. Y. Central railroad, has been mentally un-balanced for some weeks. The news of Mr. Vanderbilt's death drove him into a violent insanity, and he was taken to the asylum on the day Vanderbilt was buried. His ease is pronounced incurable. He was considered one of the best railroad engineers in the There are 12,000 laborers employed on the

employed during the dry season. Operations are under way on two-thirds the length of the canal, and preparations are being made to commence work on the remainder, which counsisting of soft earth, will offer less mechanical resistance and be more rapidly A riot occurred among the miners on the

A riot occurred among the miners on the Monougabela river on the 10th in which one man was killed and two fatally injured. The touble arose from the appearance of 150 masked strikers at the Lynn mine determined to prevent the men from working at reduced rates. The strikers charged on the workmen with a shower of stones, with results as appearance of stones, with results as appearance of stones. above stated.

taken out, and the wound then sewed up. The animal was alive at last ac ounts.—Mossos is the Pilot Knob region of Missouri. To should call that "heroic result will be importations of foreign ore."

Emperor William is reported seriously iff. The Parnellites were successful in the recent elections in Ireland. The Nationalists swept three provinces, Leinster, Munster and Con-

naught, and have a majority of one in Uister.

The German Bunlesra'h approves the bill for the construction of the long talked of cana cetween the Baltic, the Eibe and the North Sea. It will cost \$156,000,000 marks, and will have not only commercial but also military

The English government has decided to send another expedition into the Soudan. The English troops in Ezypt number about 10.550 reinforced by about 5,000 native soldiers. Gra. Hudson has about 8,000 English and native troops at Snakim. troops at Suakim. Hostilities were renewed on the Bulgarian frontier last week. It is believed that the powers will not be able to prevent a decisive that the being fought between Bulgarian and Canada C

We are gratified that so large a number of our readers are availing themselves of our offer to provide them with Mr. Haigh's valuable work on Farm Law. The number who have already ordered it indicates that our readers are quick to learn and take advantage of a good thing. Not only have the orders been large but good words for the work have not been wanting. Dr. T. C. Abbott, who for nearly twen-

ty-five years was President of our State Agricultural College, and whose practical knowledge and judgment did so much to make that institution the first and best of its kind in America, writes as follows: * * * "The copy of Mr. Haigh's Law Manual, beautifully bound, has been received, and has been oftener in my hands than any other book or books ever since. I like the book very much indeed. It goes back to common law and a principles so easily, makes the par points so plain, with either the statute that must govern the case, or sufficient reference to it, or at least good warning against assumptions liable to be wrong, that I do not see how it can be otherwise than of great use to students and to men engaged in farming and in practical life. Farmers and artisans should know the general principles of law that regulate their conduct towards others before as-

suming responsibilities that presuppose such knowledge, and I am glad that Mr. Haigh's Manual is to be made the text book for such instruction to be given at our Agricultural College.

The chapters on Parliamentary Practice and the Glossary must be of general usefulness, as also the set of forms."

Hon. J. J. Woodman, recent Grand Master of the National Grange, who is so well and favorably known to all our read-

ers, says:

Decem work. It will fill a le farmer's library. Es

Quotations like the given to an indefinit favorable comment f Abbott and Mr. Woods show that the work is

merit and practical use We trust that every ers, and many who wi ers, will avail themsel offer and secure at a which reviews in plain rights and liabilities, law upon practical ma manner that many may be avoided and ex dispensed with.

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A farm, Grand Blanc, Genesee Co., breeder and hilpper of pure-bred improved Chester Whites of bost strains. Stock for selo."

A. SEARING, Proprietor of the Walnus.
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NOT AS I WILL.

Bitndfolded and alone I stand, With unknown thresho The darkness deepens as I grope, Afraid to fear, afraid to hope; Yet this one thing I learn to know Rach day more surely as I go, That doors are opened, ways are made, Burdens are lifted or are laid, By some great law unseen and still, ed purpose to fulfil. "Not as I will."

Ritndfolded and alone I wait, Loss seems too bitier, gain too late; Too heavy burdens in the load, And too few helpers on the road; And loy is weak and grief is atrong. And years and days so long, so long. Yet this one thing I learn to know Each day more surely as I go, That I am glad the good and ill By changeless law are ordered still " Not as I will."

Not as I will!"-the sound grows sweet Each time my lips the words rep "Not as I will!" The darkness feels More safe than light when this thought steal Like whispered voice to calm and bless All unrest and all lonelin " Not as I will." because the One Who loved us first and best has gone Before us on the road, and still For us must all his love fulfil, " Not as we will."

-Helen Hunt Jackson.

" WILD OATS."

How many a father have I seen, A sober man among his boys, Whose youth was full of foolish noise Who wears his manhood hale and green.

And dare we to this fancy give, That had the wild out not been sown, The soil, left barren, scarce had grown The grain by which a man may live?

O, if we held the doctrine sound For life outliving heats of youth, Yet who would preach it as a truth To those that eddy round and round?

Hold thou the good; define it well: For fear divine Philosophy Should push beyond her mark, and be Procuress to the Lords of Hell.

Miscellaneous.

NANNY'S DOINGS.

"It beats all natur," remarked Uncle Ephraim Comstock, wiping his mouth on his shirt sleeve; he had just taken a long, satisfying draught from the dripping bucket pulled up from the well. "I declare for it, Betsey, it does best all natur."

"What?" asked Mrs. Comstock, glancing up; she was shelling early peas on the porch, and her fingers kept on in the work, while her eyes looked at her husband, and her ears listened for what he had to say. "What is beating natur?" "In the fust place, to begin with, sech a family as Aaron Pettibone hed!"

Mrs. Comstock laughed, that mellow shaking laugh, peculiar to very stout peo ple, until the tiny green globes dropped into the shining pan in her lap, danced a merry jig from theer sympathy. Upon the occasion of each successive birth in the Pettibone family, Uncle Ephraim had made the same remark; it had nothing of

novelty for his wife, yet she laughed. "Well, I've hearn you say that afore,

"Wal, it is true enough to be said again," was the rejoinder. "It is a terrible family; seven on 'em, and all gals; and not a boy to kinder keep the name when Aaron is gone, as he is now, poor man. Time was when the Pettibones was as prosperous as any family in the country. I do say it goes agin natur, Betsey, and you can jest laugh, ef you want to." Betsey smiled into her pan of peas.

"I am thinking some of them Pettibone gals won't hev a great sight of brouble about keeping the name," she

"Wal, whatever they are going to do in more than I know," continued Mr. Comstock, meditatively snapping a pea pod, and shelling its contents into his capacious mouth. "They hev got the house sech as it is, and half an sere of ground but that won't feed and clothe seven or em-all gals. Now of there was "Which there ain't," interrupted Mrs.

Comstock, "and mebbe it is a good thing. Only sons ain't mostly dependence, being too fond of themselves." Meanwhile, in the small, no-colored

dwelling, which, with the small half acre of land, comprised Aaron Pettibone's sole legacy to his daughters, the seven Misses Pettibone were discussing ways and cans; though, to be sure, there was very little choice of ways, and no means to speak of. They were all alone in the world now, since the death of their father fortnight before, the mother having died a year or more previously. Each one of them were a tiny knot of crape in her

"We haven't any money, so we cannot efford to buy mourning," Nanny, the fifth Miss Pettibone, had explained Mrs. Deacen Parmalee, a neighbor. "There are so many of us, you know and I am not sure papa would have desired it, anyway, so perhaps it is just as

But it was her own idea-the wearing of these badges of black-which seemed to give some outward recognition of their ereavement, and the others sell in with

They were assembled in the sittingroom, that sunshiny, summer day. It was a small room, and very properly, since the furniture, being of the most meagre description, might have been quite lost in a larger apartment. But the curtains, the etamorphosis of a muslin gown anciently belonging to Miss Abigail, the eldest of the seven, blew airily out from the windows, in at which the climbing roses peeped; the little old-fashioned fire-place filled with branches of evergreen, seld up by a pair of brass andirons polishency; and there were vari ous dainty devices formed of pressed fern and autumn leaves, together with a great an opposing interruption; "and there shall many cost-nothings, (else they would be a home here for you correly have found a place there,) femin choose to come to it."

ine nick-nacks, disposed about the room, really redeeming it from the poor, comfortless appearance which it must otherwise have presented.

There had been a silence of some minutes, following Miss Abigail's declaration

ething must be done." It was broken presently by the youngest of the family, a bright little maiden in the first of her teens, with a very decided

talent for music. "If-if papa's salary could go on,

might do just as we have." "My dear Bessie," said Angelina, with the not unusual touch of sarcasm in her tones, "do be sensible. There is no 'if' in the matter."

Angelina was the second Miss Pettibone, and she had long since turned the first "old maid's corner," as Bessie expressed herself. She stood beside Abigail, now. Abigail was short and brown, with snapping black eyes, and hair in which threads of gray were begining to show. Angelina was tall and blonde, with a certain thinness of form and voice which gave fair promise of sharpening into angularity and sourness.

Bessie's brow contracted, and there were signs of an approaching storm. Nanny put an arm around her.

"Never mind, baby," she whispered, and just then Miss Abigail cleared her throat to speak. "Deacon Parmalee has offered me the

school at Four Corners for a year," she said. "The salary is very small. I can manage nicely for myself, but-" "You can't help support the rest of us,"

said Angelina, with no small degree of acerbity. "Well, it is 'each one for himself,' as the children say. And I shall marry Mr. Briggs."

For an instant there was a shocked silence, like the lull which always precedes the tempest, and then the chorus of expostulations began:

"Oh, Angie!" "That old widower!"

"And those six children!"

"I wouldn't, Angelina!" said the eldes sister, shortly. "No, I presume not," retorted Angelina

"Neither would a certain quasi-historics personage, commonly denominated Jack, partake of his evening meal, Abbie.'

Miss Abigail, though she reddened, smiled a little contemptuously. "Well, you must please yourself," she

for the best." "Yes," Gertrude, the third sister, a tall,

dark-haired girl of twenty-four years, broke in, "and Bertha and I have spoken on one hundred dollars a year, and Dr. of going down to Scovill. Mr. Howe has Greenlan tells me that he received more advertised for girls to sew on pants and than twice that sum from the sale of he gives three dollars a week, at first, and swarms and honey last year." we thought, Bertha and I, that we could hire a room and get along on that until we could do something better. We used to see Mrs. Howe, you know. She was Marie Illsley. And Bertha-

Bertha spoke then. She, too, was tall Gertrude's junior by three years.

"I thought-I think I will try authorship-writing for papers," she said. "I am sure I would like it."

"I hope you may succeed," said Miss Abigail, but with an expression of doubt in look and tone. She was not interested in literary pursuits, herself; the school at Four Corners would require little beyond and Angelina had assumed charge of Mr. a general knowledge of the three R's. Briggs and his household—an event which stantly below freezing; and in the fall, I Then she cleared her throat again. "I am sure we might do very well for ou but there are Nan and Bessie-and Jean nette." There was a pause—a painfully long

silence which everything kept but the old eight day clock on the mantel-piece. Jeannette-poor little paralyzed Jeannette-gazed up from her resting place on the springless, chintz-covered lounge, with great deprecating eyes, out of which she seemed to look, through a glimmer of tears, an apology for being at all. Bessie stared at a faded portrait of Washington hanging above the mantel, with a sort of angry defiance, as if, somehow, the Father of his country were chargeable with all her difficulties. And Nanny-well Nan ny looked into Jeannette's big eyes, and stooping, kissed her forehead with a great deal of motherly tenderness; it was only her way, but the look went straight to Jeannette's troubled little heart, carrying with it comfort and blessing.

'It is to be expected that Bessie must give up her music," said Miss Abigail, regretfully. "Mrs. Davidson wants a girl to look after her baby, for her board and and clothes; and if Bessie..."

'Or she might come with me." interposed Angelina.

"Not for Joseph-Briggs!" Bessie flashed, adding the last word hastily, as she caught Nanny's disapproving glance There'll be so many, you know, Angie. I'd rather-oh, dear, I'd rather take care of Mrs. Davidson's baby!" "And we must get Jeannette boarded

in as pleasant and inexpensive a place as possible," continued Miss Abigail: "and each one of us must put by something for her living. The rent of the cottage can go towards that, too. It is the only way see at present. I haven't thought much about Nanny, because—she is so willing and capable that more than one home will be opened to her."

Nanny drooped a smiling little courtesy. tears. She was but seventeen years old, this fifth Miss Pettibone, a plump browneyed girl, with round cheeks, full red lips, and a pleasant voice, which her father had likened to the singing of a brook.

"You might turn story-writer, too," said Gertrude. "Everybody said your school compositions were splendid.

"It isn't 'of course,' that I could earn my bread and butter by writing for the story-papers," returned Nanny, brightly. She paused a moment. "Abbie, will you give me the rent of the place for Jeannette's board!"

"No one would take her for that." "I would?" Nanny's full lips clos leterminedly; "and I will. Poor little Jean; it would nearly kill her to go away among strangers. And Bessie shall stay, too," she added, hastily, as if she feared

The four oldest sisters were breathless with astonishment, but Jeannette's eyes shone like two very bright stars, and Bessie was executing a little pirouette in a corner of the room. Nanny herself looked every inch capable of bearing up, Atlaslike, the whole world on her shoulders. "But how?" asked Miss Abigail, re-

overing herself. "Dr. Greenlan is going aboard," said Nanny, speaking very distinctly, "and he wants to sell or let his apiary of twentyfive hives; I shall take them—that is one thing. Then I shall turn our half acre of enough to raise our own vegetables onand then I shall send the strawberries to narket—that is another thing."

"It is too late for strawberries," said Angelina, "and the bees will sting you." "You're a regular Job's comforter," re-

turned Nanny, with a half-hysterical little laugh. "I will prepare the ground, and set my vines this summer and fall; and Dr. Greenlan says he will show me about managing the bees. In the meantime, before my income begins to come in," and Nanny laughed, "I will manage some way; never fear. Perhaps I may even borrow Mrs. Johnson's sign. " ' Washing & Ierning Done Hear."

There was the light of an earnest purpose in Nanny's eyes, and a look of determination on her bright face, quite at variance with her playful tone, and the badinage she uttered. "You're a trump, Nanny Pettibone!"

said the tall Gertrude, with more force than elegance, "and the rest of us are selfish nobodies! If that three dollars won't stretch. I'll pull it in two."

"Don't," said Nanny, merrily; but she presently gave Gertrude's hand a very loving squeeze under cover of her ruffled apron. "It is only that you didn't see it quite as I do," she said. "I believe I've Betsey, archly. been thinking of this ever since papa -and even before; for I asked him one day if I could not try the strawberries, and so perhaps help him a little, poor pahair," Nanny's eyes grew humid, "and asked me if I didn't get butter enough on my bread."

"But suppose you fail?" queried Angelina, returning to the subject.

"Then I shall know I tried," said Nanny, briefly. "But I shall not. I haven't very large eyes, Angie; I expect a great many drawbacks-at first-but I have said. "We must all do what we think counted the cost, many a night, as I lay thinking it over, and I am very sure we could live-Jeannie, and Bess and I, with economy and not too much plum pudding,

"It wasn't a good year for bees, either," cried the irrepressible Gertrude. "And more," continued Nanny, "there

will be a home here you, there always has been."

"Bless you, Nanny," said Miss Abigail. and slender, and dark haired; and she was | wiping her eyes furtively; but she found great deal to say against the project before she finally consented to a trial of it And there were drawbacks, Nanny found. It was no slight task, that which she had taken upon herself; and sometimes she almost lost courage. The house was lonely when Abigail had gone her school, Gertrude and Bertha to Scovill, shortly happened. But she found plenty have seen them naked, playing and bors were very kind, and took much in- of ice forming on the quiet places. I once success; and a great deal of plain sewing found its way to the cottage, which might, stand on the snow until she tound its perhaps, have been done as well and ex-

peditiously at home. Deacon Parmalee, too, who kept the corner store, and whose eyes were failing im unaccountably, sent her a good many odd bits of copying to do-for Nanny wrote a large round hand, quite unlike the slim, aingular chirography now so fashionable.

"Tis plain as print," said the Deacon and I won't be bothered reading my own pot-hooks, when I can get such as hers." And he paid her well.

So they lived through the summer, these hree, in the little no-colored house; and Bessie did not give up her lessons nor practice. The bees were assiduously looked after, and Nanny soon became very expert in the care of these tiny, intelligent creatures. It must have been, as Gertrude would have expressed it, "a good year for bees,"for when the fall came. Nanny's stock had more than doubled. and the whole numer of swarms had made very large amount of honey.

The autumn brought Miss Abigail home o spend a vacation; Gertrude and Bertha came, too, for a little season of rest from heir work, and Nanny's sweet face beam ed with pleasure and grateful pride as she went over with them all the ac-

count of her summer's work. "I have sold fifteen swarms at ten doilars spiece," said she; "and Deacon Parmalee will take 300 pounds of honey at jest of all these boreal tribes in withstand twen'y five cents a pound. And the strawberries-Squire Bartlett gave me all the cuttings I had a mind to take, since he would throw them away, and Bessie and I put them out with scarcely any cost, except of time. Jeannia, well. I shall not tell you what Jeannie is doing. Oh, girls! though her eyes were misty with unshed Oh, Abbie! I am so happy, and proud of everything! If I can do half as well next year, I shall be almost satisfied; though I'm afraid I shall run ahead of my one hundred dollar limit, And don't think I forgot to be glad that Bertha has got a story accepted, and that Abbie's scholars love her dearly, and that Gertie can ply the goose even more dexterously than the tailorhimself. I am glad for us all, not excepting Angie, for I do think she enjoys marshalling her six bright little Briggses | his naked body, and not only hold it there at home and aboard."

> It was four years after this, and not long ago, when Uncle Ephraim Comstock, depositing two brimming pails of milk In fact, I might say that I have been upon the dairy table as he spoke, said: 'It does beat all nater to see that little | deg., during the time it took to undress,

Nanny Pettibone goin' round among her roll my reindeer coat into a bundle for a bees. She's got risin' a hundred hives, 'col'nies' she calls em, now, and it takes but my movements partook more of the bout all her time to tend to 'em. I was character of a small boy going to a base be a home here for you all, whenever you by there this afternoon, an' I declare for't ball match than one sawing wood. of I hadn't a seen the piace for a year, I Their most efficient method of keeping

wouldn't have known it. She's bought the two-acre lot jinin' her'n, Miss Nanny has, an' sowed it to alsike for a bee pas- ing the winter season, and of which so ture, an' it's jest a hummin' with 'em. She says she lost consider'ble many swarms the subject for others not so well underlast winter, but she don't mean to do it stood. Their clothing made of reindeer agin. I tell ye, Betsey, it's wonderful! skins throughout. I have sufficiently. An' she's no more afeerd of their needlepints than nothin' at all. Seems as if they know her, an' never think of stingin'. She says 'tis because she ain't noways afeerd on 'em. An' herstrawberry patch is good for sore eyes, now I tell ye!"

"Them gals 'pear to slide along easy land into a strawberry patch—all but just like, too," observed Mrs. Comstock, carefully lifting her milk pans into the 'screens." There is Gertrude, she's married consider'ble well, down to Scovill, an' Bertha lives 'long o' her-she's dabblin' in ink, mostly, I've heard say. An' Abigail's hum now."

"Yes," said Uncle Ephraim, "an' she's goin' to stop at hum from this out, bein's they've sent 'Lizabeth to Bostin to some new fangled kind of a music college. An' that lame one more'n earns her keepin' paintin' posies and birds on fans, an' sich things. Lord bless ye, she'll paint a bunch of bachelor buttons so that ye'd a'most think ye could pick 'em up. Deacon Parmalee says it's a wonderful talent. He's as proud of them gals as if they were his'n."

"Twas all Nancy's doings," was the reply. "Jeannette's got a talent to paint, to be sure, but 'twas hid in a napkin, 'so to speak, till Nanny found it out and undone it."

"Yes," rejoined Uncle Ephraim, with a hearty thump of his fist upon the table; she is a good girl, is Nanny, and I ain't sorry to hear that she's bespoke to young Squire Barlett!"

"Bein' as she's eanamost as good's a boy into the family, ain't she?" queried "Wal," Ephraim said, with a deliberate

smile and retreating towards the door, "I don't know's I've any call to jedge, bein's Aaron Pettibone didn't never hev no boy. pa! But he kissed me, and smoothed my But I'm free to say that Nan's doin' toler'ble well-for a gal!"

> The Esquimaux's Endurance of Cold. Lieut. Schwatka, who has journeyed extensively among the Esquimaux, thus remarks upon their wonderful powers of resistance to cold:

If a comfortable house made of ice or snow seems singular during intense cold, how absurd an enjoyable bed made of the same material must appear; and yet their This is done in a machine through which bedsteads are made of snow, the mattresses of many layers of musk ox and polar rolls, two widths simultaneously. The bear robes and undressed reindeer skins, while the sheets are dressed reindeer robes and the covers of the same material their pillows being their reindeer clothing rolled in a bundle at the head of the snow bed. Here, stark naked, with only one reindeer skin over them, they will sleep as soundly as a farmer in more favored climes after a hard day's work, and that with the temperature out of doors so low that every breathing thing is enveloped in a cloud of its own making. The amount of cold these northern

withdrawn from their sleeves and resting

chatting all the while pleasantly about

various matters, the thermometer often

being below zero; in fact the only warmth

the snow-house has is that given off their

bodies. I have known one of these Kin-

nepetoos to take an undressed reindeer

hide that had been soaked in water to re

move the hair, which was frozen stiff as a

plate of boiler iron, put the same against

till it was thawed out, but till it was per

fectly dry, so as to use it for a drum-head,

(Kee low-tee) in their peculiar savage rites.

naked myself in a temperature minus 68

on their bare bodies across their breast

nomads can endure, however, borders on the phenomenal. I have seen little babies two and three years old, play, perfectly naked, for hours at a time, on the reindeer robes of the bed in the igloo, the temperature, as I have said, being conof employment for herself, and the neigh- splashing in a pond of water, long needles paper upon which the ground is finished. terest in having her little venture prove saw an Esquimau baby boy taken from a separate roller upon which the particu its mother's hood, and, naked, made to lar part of the design to be printed in the reindeer skin clothing, from the sledge, a fairly strong wind, sufficient to drift the loose snow along with it, blowing at the time, the thermometer minus 38 deg., the only protec tion it had being behind a sledge about three feet high, around and over which the wind poured. Its exposure thus was a good minute, and to appreciate this, one must take a watch in his hand and see that length of time drag by, time that a not unconscientious but sensa tional writer might readily jot down as five or ten minutes. And I have known a naked man, surprised asleep in his iglo by a polar bear, hastily grasp a gun and pursue his enemy two or three hundred yards in the snow, the thermometer 15 to 20 degrees below zero, and slay him These Esquimaux rub slushy snow, dip ped in water, on the bottom of the runners of their sledges with the open palms of their hands. until it freezes into solid ice the thermometer being from zero to 70 be low, when I have known it to be done. have seen an Esquimau traveler throw himself on the snow and rest comfortably for half an hour, the thermometer 71 deg. below zero, or 103 deg. below freezing and probably doing some light work with ungloved hands. The Kinnepetoo Esquimaux, who seldom build even the small fires of the native stone lamp in their igless during the very coldest weather of winter, are probably the hardnot yet dry. ing low temperatures, and sit around in their cold cheerless snow-houses with only their undergarments on, (the Esquiman has two suits of reindeer skins, the outer with the hair turned outward and the inner with the hair turned toward and resting against the body), their arms

tent on special patterns where the quanti, ty wanted will not warrant the expense of constructing the costly rollers necessary for its production. It is of interes as representing the advantage of the use of machinery in this industry. In hand printing the design is made on flat blocks The paper to be printed is passed over a form, the operator applies the face of the distributed, and then applies the block to the paper, pressing it down firmly by means of a foot lever, and so on with one color, repeating the entire operation with each color used. Very fine work is done in this way, although it would be difficult to conceive of a greater contrast than that between the uncertain and repeated motion of paper in hand printing resulting in a costly product, and the rapid and certain motion in machine printing, resulting in artistically designed and

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE WASTED pillow, and crawl into my sleeping-bag;

Machinist.

warm seems to be in the enormous quantities of fat they devour, and especially durmuch has been written that I will leave

though very briefly, described above in brackets. Persons looking at pictures of Ireland, when a fellow 'salted' a hole in or peptic digestion but slightly when polar people clad in these swarthy furs. think from their bulky appearance that the gold that he had sowed. But there they must be quite heavy, but I think they are lighter than our winter suits at be better gold in Australia in 1852 than home. They are certainly lighter than there has been in any other part of the any other clothing in the world called upon to protect their owners from such intense cold.

A most peculiar fallacy of Esquimau those odd little snow houses, and wrapped in furs and subsisting on fats, that their lives are a sort of hibernation, as near as human beings can be supposed to hibernate. On the contrary, the very reverse seems to be the case, and it is by far their liveliest season, despite the fact that their days are much shorter, and all conditions as we would view them, much more unfavorable for any great amount of active out-of-door life. I do not believe I exaggerate when I say that for every mile they travel in summer with their kiaks (little skin canoes), or on foot over the land, they can show from a dozen to a score in the winter with their dogs and sledges. They kill more, game in this season, and their long evenings are far the most lively in their acrobatic and superstitious exercises.

How Wall Paper is Made.

One of the effects of the general intro duction of automatic machinery into the various industrial and artistic processes i to make common, by cheapening the cos of production, things that are not consid ered as among the necessities of life. This is illustrated by the manufacture of wall paper, the process of which is as follows: The plain paper which is used comes to the factory in large rolls from the manufacturer, and in different grades to serve the different purposes, some of it being destined to leave the factory in rolls of eight vards, worth \$12 per roll, while some of it will be sold at twenty-five cents i or even less per roll.

The first operation through which the paper passes in the process of converting it from the plain roll to the artistically finished product is one in which the sur face receives the ground or neutral tint the paper passes direct from the large color, whatever the design may call for is applied to the paper as it passes rapidly through the machine by a large roller brush, the color being in the trough below the brush, and is distributed evenly by a series of brushes at the circumference of a large cylinder, in advance of the roller brush. These brushes are, by suitable mechanical appliances, given a vibratory motion, so that as the paper leaves the machine the ground color is regularly laid. As the paper leaves the grounding machine it is caught up in long loops or festoons, and carried slowly by an endless chain movement a distance of some hundreds of feet, over steam drying pipes, by which time it is thoroughly dried and s again wound in rolls ready for print-

To a machine for printing in twelve or less different colors next goes the roll of a sinner."-New York Sun. color represented by that roller is worked in brass or bronze. Each of these rollers is provided with a trough containing the requisite color, which is distributed to the roller in its revolution. The paper from the roll is fed into the machine and over a large roller, in its progress coming successively in contact with each of the small pattern rollers which adds its special part of the color and pattern, so let the untoward event be as speedily as her stock farm she has some very valuathat when it leaves the machine the pattern is completed. Since, in complicated designs, one roller will add a little of its disgraced Napoleon himself, contrived sive and successful in South America. color and figure here and there, which, to complete the whole, must be supplemented by colors and figures of succeeding collers so as to exactly join and correspond, some idea of the exactness of the eed and tension of the paper, as well as to the following effect: "Having been the skill required in engraving and arranging the rolls, may be seen. From this machine the printed paper is carried in the same way as from the grounding machine, and upon arriving at the end of the endless chain movement the sticks my prices accordingly, and trust to be which support it are mechanically thrown favored with a continuance of your cusout, and the paper, now finished and dry falls upon a rack ready for being wound honest man, that neither I nor any of my the former residence of Henry Meiggs. n small rolls for use. Sometimes the design calls for gold or other metal in the cated article for less money." The frank pattern, in which case that particular part s printed in varnish, and in the progress of the paper over the drying pipes, and at a point where the colors are sufficiently fore; and an incident that threatened to dry not to attract the dust it is applied. and is taken up by the varnish which is Hand printing is employed to some ex-

block to a sheet upon which the color is Rochester."

anually in physicians' fees, when five or ter ollars spent on that unapproachable con neror of disease, Dr. Richmond's Samaritan fervine, would effect in every case a radical

colored products at small cost. - American

Australian Argonauts. "I've digged for gold, and I've found

gold wherever gold was to be digged for Australian, in reply to some observations just made by a California gold miner. "I've digged in California as hard as you Galway and raised a company to plow up sparingly used. was more gold, and redder gold, and mayworld before or since. And there was more fun in gettin' the gold than you could shake a stick at. The harbors at Melbourne and Sydney were crowded digestion. When one's digestion is on; winter life is that, when they are living in with ships that couldn't get away, because their crews had deserted them and run off to the diggings; and the towns were crowded with the sailors, and lots of others, too, comin' back with their pockets full-for nobody seemed at that time to be trying' to make a fortune and go home. All they wanted to do was to raise enough money for a good spree in one of pletely paralyzes the action of the saliva the towns, and their notions of what a The tannin in strong tea is injurious. spree meant would, I think, have astonished even a Californian. A dozen times I've seen a fellow walk into a liquor saloon with a crowd behind him, call for drinks for all the rest, and issue a special order for a dozen of champagne and a tub for himself. Selfish? Oh. no. there was nothing selfish about it. He merely poured the champagne into the tub, pulled off his shoes and stockings, and washed his feet in it. Of course he was crazy; but doesn't gold make nine out of the earth or get it in Wall Street?

to test the value of the dust, which was then current coin. For what a miner then paid for an ordinary round of drinks, he could now buy a heavy gold ring, but the worth of a pint of whisky. The eccentricities of successful miners coming to the cities to spend their gains extended to their clothing. Almost all of them were fond of tall silk hats, but their tastes varied as to the part of the hat that was and some the bottom, and a common street wearing the highly polished crown upper portion of the hat.

" Elaborate weddings took place every day. As often as not the bride and bridegroom sat together on the driver's seat of a furniture van, both drunk, and still drinking health and long life to the crowd that was cheering them on their way. and exchanging jokes with the long procession that drove or rode after the happy couple. I don't know whether such weddings resulted well or not, but they were celebrated very often.

"The police force of Australia was one of the best in the world. It was very like the Royal Irish constabulary. But it was all out of town, and while very fair order was preserved at the diggings themselves. in the towns every man seemed to be following the dictates of his own free will, whether they proved him to be a saint or

Turning Disgrace Into Profit.

Some three or four years since the Paris police made a grand raid among the wine dealers of the capital and carried off samples of their wares, many of which, on being analyzed, were found to be either shamefully "watered" or largely adulterated with substances hurtful to and deliver this coal on ship-board, and

The delinquents were, of course, fined. and their chief desire was, doubtless, to possible forgotten. One, however, by a ble imported stock, both cattle and horses, stroke of genius which would not have and her racing stable is the most extennot alone to pluck the flower safety from The Madam takes great interest in the the nettle danger, but to turn his disgrace turf, attends every racing meeting in to profitable account.

A few days after this gentleman's conviction, his customers received circulars fined for selling adulterated wine, and thereby convinced that honesty is the the employes of the stables. best policy, I beg leave to inform you that I shall henceforth deal exclusively in sound and pure wines. I have revised tom, for I assure you, on the faith of an large and fine houses, one of them being competitors can give you an unsophistiness and humor of the "honest man's" confession so tickled his customers that they did more business with him than beruin his trade was the means of considerably increasing his profits.- Ex.

Josh Billings and the Bunco Steerer "Josh Billings" had a great hatred of shams, humbugs and cant, says a New York paper. Clever rogues were his favorite study, and he was greatly delighted once at being taken for a fresh countryman by a bunco steerer. His rough, careless dress, collarless shirt and thick boots, together with a queerly benevolent and confiding expression, seeme to stamp the old gentleman as a promising subject. One day, strolling down Broadway, a spruce young chap rushed up to him and shook him warmly by the hand. "Morton, my dear fellow," said he,

how are you?" 'I guess you're wrong, young man, replied Josh mildly. Why, ain't you Timothy Morton.

Syracuse?" "No. sir. I'm James W. Bailey,

The young man apologized and went off, and two blocks further on his pal came up to Josh, sprinkling smiles. "Why, Mr. Bailey, how do you do!

"You're wrong, young man," said Josh with a childlike grin. "But I'm Timothy Morton, of Syracuse."

How's everybody at Rochester?"

A Help to Good Digestion.

In the British Medical Journal Dr. W. Roberts, of England, discusses the effect and found," obstinately remarked an old of liquors, tea, coffee and cocoa, on diges. tion. All of them retard the chemical procession but most of them stimulate the glandular activity and muscular contrachave, and I've digged for my pains, in tions. Distilled spirits retard the salivary

Wines were found to be highly injurious to salivary digestion. On peptic digestion all wines exert a retarding infinence. They stimulate the glandular and muscular activity of the stomach. Effervescent wines exert the greatest amount of good with the least harm to of order everything goes awry, unless, as in the case of T. T. Seals, of Bellaire, Ohio, who had bad dyspepsia for seven years, the digestive apparatus is kept in apple-pie eating order by Warner's Tippecanoe, the best appetite producer and regulator in the world.

Tea, even in minute quantities, com-Weak tea should be used, if at all. Strong coffee and cocoa are also injurious if used in excess .- The Cosmopolitan

The Crosus of South America. The Crossus of South America is a

woman, a widow, Donna Isadora Cousino,

of Santiago, Chili, and there are few men of women in the world richer than she, There is no end to her money and no limit to her extravagance, and people call her the Countess of Monte Cristo. ten men crazy, whether they dig it out of She traces her ancestry back to the days of the conquest, and has the record of the "Everything had to be paid for in gold first of her fathers who landed on the dust, and every bar had weights and scales shores of the new world. His family was already famous, for his sire fought under the ensign of the Arragons before the alliance with Castile. Don Cousino, her husband, was considered the richest man in such a ring then would have been of Chili and she the richest woman, for their small value in Australia compared with property was kept separate, the husband managing his estate and the wife her own, and people say she was altogether the better "administrator" of the two. This fact he acknowledged in his will when he bequeathed all of his possessions to her, and piled his Pelion upon her most becoming, some preferring the top Ossa, so that she has millions of acres of land, millions of money, flocks sight was a man walking in a crowded and herds that are numbered by the hundreds of thousands, coal, copper, and of a silk hat, followed or accompanied or silver mines, acres of real estate in the preceded by a man whose head showed it cities of Santiago and Valparaiso, a fleet self above the low walls encircling the of iron steamships, smelting works. a rim that had thus been cut off from the railroad, and various other trifles in the way of productive property which yield her an income of several millions a year that she tries very hard to spend and under the circumstances succeeds as well as could be expected.

From her coal mines alone Senera Cousino has an income of \$80,000 a month, and there is no reason why this should not be perpetual, as they are the only source from which fuel can be obtained in all South America, and those who do not buy of her have to import their coalffrom Great Britain. I do not believe there are any mines in the world which pay so large a profit upon the capital invested and the labor expended. They lie at the extreme southern limit of the populated district of Chili, just above where the archipelago that you will notice on the map begins. Taicahuano is the nearest port of importance, but the towns at the mines are Lota and Coronel

The coast is quite abrupt here, and the mines are entered by shafts that are immediately over the water of Lota Bay, so that the coal is drawn on trucks to the mouth of the mines, and dumped into launches and lighters, which are towed out to the anchorage of ships. It is said that it costs her but \$1 85 a ton to mine she will not sell an ounce of it at a price less than \$7.50 a ton, just a shade less than the cost of imported Cardiff. On Chili, and always bets very heavily on her own horses. At the last meeting her winnings are reported to have been over \$100,000 outside of the purses won by her horses, which are always divided among

In addition to "Macul" she has another large estate about thirty miles from Santiago, but gives it very little attention, and has not been there for a number of years. In the city she has two the California fugitive, which was the finest residence in Santiago at the time it was built. All the timber and other material used in its construction came from California, and it is mostly red cedar. The construction and architecture are after the American plan, and in appearance and arrangement it resembles the villas of Newport. The cost was enormous, and it was built in the days of Meiggs' glory, when money was of no value to him.

The other city residence of Senors Cousino is a stone mansion erected on the Spanish plan, with a court in the center, and is ornamented with some very elaborate carving. The interior was decorated and furnished many years ago by Parisian artists at an enormous cost, and the house is fit for the palace of a king. There is no more elaborate or extensive residence in America, and the money expended upon it would build as fine & house as that of W. H. Vanderbilt in New York. The widow spends very little time in its walls, however, as she prefers her home at Lota, where most of her business is. Fabulous stories are told of her extravagance. A million of dollars or so is a trifle to a woman whose income is 90 enormous, and there is nothing in the world that she will not buy if she happens to want it. She doesn't care much for art, but has a collection of diamonds that is very large and valuable, and sometimes appears loaded down with them-Usually she looks very shabby, as she has no taste or ambition in dress, and her party toilets that are ordered from Paris are seldom worn .- Ohieago Inter Ossan.

They're nothing, though Frell you it's a fact. And watched the fun Two Sne that laid the To take Amelia in. At dinner time 'Melia to About a beau she'd los And though Sue kept a I sow how much it cos Boys like an honest fig

Decemi

they say that boys are I And dont't know how

THE WISH-

But girls will smile, and Do something mean for "Just put the wish-bone Above the parlor do Who steps the thresho She helped Amelia moni (I watched it with a gr n beckoned with her And called the waiter is

MRS. FURGESO

"Yes, sir. I'm Mrs.

do take boarders; but yo is am invalid, and I can think of it. Yes, sir, excellent gentleman, I h to believe, since you to you say attendance wo for, and it is alry here as doubtless it would be v the poor, dear gentleman him. I don't take inval the trouble? Oh, dear, n Trouble I never mind. Wouldn't the boarders lil hoarders mind their own nothing catching, and nerves ain't catching th

" No. no: but a scalded water, and I have had One invalid, he was enou ain't bearders I think of. twenty-four silver small : heavy plated, that you c a dozen tables, solid, an ten desserts, and a scall that came two in a velve to me when I was marri-No. of course I don't Spoons. I had that num the invalid, and you d straits I'm put to now, an bish I've had to buy. Al that invalid. But this his medicine in his own spe isn't it, either! Your poor doubtless a perfect gentle prejudiced against invalid 'He was brought in a

up in a counterpane, an thought he had a very re might be apoplectic, you might have stimulated hi an invalid might easily and not to blame if the mended it. And he was best front room, next to Jerrup had-my diamon used to call her; she had in her ears and on her fit throat. And as soon as ably fixed I went up to se

" 'Mr. Bolter,' says I name- Mr. Bolter, is th can do for you?'

"And he says as politel wish: 'No, ma'am, there shall need is a little water the morning; and if the bo of 'em a habit of singin evening, as I've known ing-houses, to set the pe

that I may hear 'em.' "Now was there ever touching than that? I we with tears in my eyes, and there ever was a saint on e dear Mr. Bolter. He is to aud I'm as sure that we And it was a remarkable in widow of the Rev. Mr. Sp with us, and did sing hymn em that night, and set the open; and Mr. Bolter rung sent down word that he w refreshed with his compli waiter. He did take stimu and I said to myself, 'And him if it's ordered?' And

I have a nose. "Well, as we parted for all spoke of the dear gentle "Another gentleman ha your invalid friend. Ye mustn't think I mean any thing. And he told us he his feet to the ground, and

years." 'And what would be fire? says Mrs. Tibbs, who " I should rescue him, Mr. Becket, our young bos in a drygoods store, and w take him altogether, as one

" 'But you'd have the l you know, said Mrs. Squiz who always flirted with e anything like a man, from The ladies first, said ! course.' Only if he'd star

Squizzle he'd never have g more, for she weighed pounds, and he'd have been the first step. "'I shall keep my eye Mrs. Smith 'and I'll te to do so. I'll step in to-mo him our views about magnet if he's ever tried magnetism

" 'Poor gentleman,' said How he is afflicted, to be s acuralgia myself, and I kno to go to the Sulphur Spring cured me. I shall tell him "'I shall pray for him," Mr. Spicer's widow. 'And him my late husband's exce

dible to him one bit,' said Spicer, 'if he liked it.' " 'How you express your mother. 'You should deter whether he liked it or not, s

the uses of affliction, to mor

'And I wouldn't min

ejoice to do it. Wouldn't "Then we went to bed. ight in his room still, ough the key hole, (he al clining chair); Mr. Bolter, of fortable for the night?' and highly injuri-On peptie etarding influglandular and stomach. Bithe greatest least harm to igestion is out vry, unless, as ls, of Bellaire, psis for seven atus is kept in

by Warner's tite producer antities, comof the saliva. is injurious. at all. Strong urious if used 272.

dora Cousino. e are few men cher than she. money and no and people Monte Oristo. ck to the days record of the anded on the lis family was fought under before the alliasino, her husichest man in man, for their , the husband the wife her was altogether " of the two.

ed in his will nis possessions ion upon her ns of acres of ney, flocks ed by the huncopper, and estate in the araiso, a fleet ng works, a triffes in the y which yield illions a rear pend and uneds as well as

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thing in the uy if she hapof diamonds le, and somewith them. y, as she has ress, and ber

d from Park Inter Coom.

They say that boys are horrid things And dont't know how to act; They're nothing, though, to grown-up girls; Frell you it's a fact. I saw myself the whole affair, And watched the fun begin ; Twas Sue that laid the spiteful plot To take Amelia in.

THE WISH-BONE.

At disner time 'Melia twitted Sue About a beau she'd lost; And though Sue kept a smiling face, I saw how much it cost. I knew that something had to come; Boys like an honest fight; But girls will smile, and kiss, and then Do something mean for spite. "Just put the wish-bone, dear," said Sue,

"Above the parlor door;
"Y ur husband he the first will be Who steps the threshold o'er." ... She helped Amelia mount the chair (I watched it with a grin), Then beckoned with her finger tips, And called the waiter in.

MRS. FURGESON'S STORY.

"Yes, sir. I'm Mrs. Furgeson and l do take boarders; but you say your friend het 'only don't shriek. I shouldn't want is an invalid, and I can't, indeed I can't, to live if I was an old woman, but p'raps think of it. Yes, sir, no doubt, a most you do.'. excellent gentleman, I have every reason to believe, since you tell me so; and as myself, but I did, and I laid still and on_ could call for gratitude. Liberal presents you say attendance would be well paid ly shrunk inardly.

for, and it is airy here and very pleasant, "After a while there was no more pokfor, and it is airy here and very pleasant, "After a while there was no more pok-doubtless it would be very beneficial to ing at the bureau and rattling in the dence, he might have ended his days in the poor, dear gentleman, but I can't take | closet; and then I heard creaking all over | comfort. But he had learned little or him. I don't take invalids. Because of the house and a shrick somewhere, and I nothing. As time went on, some of his the trouble? Oh, dear, no. That isn't it. didn't knew but there was murder done, old acquaintances died, and some became Trouble I never mind. What is it then? and I thought of my poor invalid, and if indifferent or weary of incessant demands. Wouldn't the boarders like it? Let the he was in that wretch's hands, poor man; The poor creature sank into more and boarders mind their own affairs, if it was and I thought over all the stories I'd read more humiliating depths of poverty. The his courageous medical attendent. nothing catching, and neuralgia and of dreadful tragedies, and I felt for all man whose wardrobe had been the admirnerves ain't catching that ever I heard my boarders, but most of all for the poor in- ation of London was reduced to a single

ten desserts, and a scallop-shell shaped and went down-stairs. that came two in a velvet box—a present Spoons. I had that number when I took doubt, says I. And I thought it must be last scene of all. He was removed to the the invalid, and you don't know the so; but it was better than that. straits I'm put to now, and the cheap rubprejudiced against invalids.

"He was brought in a chair, wrapped up in a counterpane, and I must say I put on but the water-proof cloak. But fire." And there he died, with a prayer thought he had a very red face; but that nothing dreadful had happened except to almost the first, we are told, which he is might be apoplectic, you know, or he might have stimulated himself into it, as peared.

The invalid gentleman. He had disapmight have stimulated himself into it, as peared. an invalid might easily do, you know, and not to blame if the doctor recommended it. And he was taken into the best front room, next to the one Mrs. Jerrup had-my diamond boarder. I used to call her; she had so many of 'em in her ears and on her fingers and at her throat. And as soon as he was comfortably fixed I went up to see him, and says I, for one, knew I should find him down

can do for von?

"And be says as politely as you could shall need is a little water-cruel at six in side than from out. I reckon I know the the morning; and if the boarders have any man. It's Sly Tom, as they call him. of 'em a habit of singing hymns in the He's been up to this dodge before.' evening, as I've known in pious board-

touching than that? I went down-stairs, gentleman is all that one could wish-all! self. A member of four leading London once when he was sitting down to dinner at a there ever was a saint on earth, it is poor, offense; but with an invalid in the house dear Mr. Bolter. He is too good to live, and I'm as sure that we shall lose him'. And it was a remarkable incident that the widow of the Rev. Mr. Spicer did board with us, and did sing hymns; an' she sang em that night, and set the parlor door open; and Mr. Bolter rung his bell. and sent down word that he was 'very much refreshed with his compliments,' by the waiter. He did take stimulants, I smelt: and I said to myself, 'And who can blame

him if it's ordered?" And it was brandy if I have a nose. Well, as we parted for the night, we all spoke of the dear gentleman.

Another gentleman had called about your invalid friend. Yes. And you mustn't think I mean any hints or anything. And he told us he couldn't put his feet to the ground, and hadn't for ten

" And what would be do in case of fire? says Mrs. Tibbs, who was timid. "I should rescue him, of course,' said Mr. Becket, our young boarder who was in a drygoods store, and who was as big, take him altogether, as one of the invalid's

"'But you'd have the ladies to save, you know, said Mrs. Squizzle, the widow, who always flirted with everything and snything like a man, from 80 to 18.

The ladies first, said Mr. Becket, of course.' Only if he'd started with Mrs. Squizzle he'd never have got back for any more, for she weighed two hundred pounds, and he'd have been squashed at the first step.

"I shall keep my eye on him,' said Mrs. Smith 'and I'll tell Mr. Smith to do so. I'll step in to-morrow and tell alm our views about magnetism. I wonder if he's ever tried magnetism.'

" 'Poor gentleman,' said Mrs. Jerrup. How he is afflicted, to be sure. I've had neuralgia myself, and I know. He ought to go to the Sulphur Springs; that is what cured me. I shall tell him so.'

'I shall pray for him,' said Reverend. Mr. Spicer's widow. 'And I shall take him my late husband's excellent tract, on the uses of affliction, to morrow."

'And I wouldn't mind reading the. dible to him one bit, said Miss Annie picer, 'if he liked it.'

" 'How you express yourself,' said her "How you express yourself,' said her mother. 'You should determine to do so whether he liked it or not, and you should rejoice to do it. Wouldn't mind indeed!'

He went on in this quaint way for fully half an hour, and when he had finished, even the millionaires did not seem to think they had the best of it. Then we went to bed. There was a

" 'Thank you, Ma'am, I am. I am having an hour in meditation."

" 'Excuse me for interrupting you,' says

not an invalid. out loud: 'Oh, Lord!' and covered my head with the sheet. I hadn't had it covered but a minute though when I felt a my ear:

goin' to hurt you if you're quiet. Keep us to be severe upon our ancestors if we gas he was promenading the hall of a dime your head covered and lay still. I've got could ignore our own stock exchange. museum, still firmly holding the sample, appropriately appropriate a six-shooter here, and if you screech I Brummell had no Parliament to pay his fire.'

" 'Are you a burglar?' says I.

" Form your own conclusions,' says

valid that couldn't help himself; but it pair of trousers, and looked decent only "No, no; but a scalded dog dreads cold was not until all was quiet as the grave in winter, when he could cover the defiwater, and I have had invalids before. that I dared stir, and then it was day- ciencies of his wardrobe with a cloak. One invalid, he was enough for me. It light. And then courage came to me, and The Nemesis of foppery was upon him. ain't bearders I think of, though. I had I put my head out of the window and The old fastidiousness gave place to a twenty-four eilver small and twenty-four shrieked. Nobody heard me at first, but neglect which made him repulsive heavy plated, that you couldn't tell, and at last there came two policemen, with their to his neighbors, and the man who a dozen tables, solid, and four salts and clubs. and then I put on my waterproof had made a favor of his greeting

"'You've been robbed, that's plain,' to me when I was married. Boarders? said the policeman; 'but is anybody hurt?' of a third-rate inn. It is pleasant to find No. of course I don't mean boarders. "Murdered in their beds, I've no that a little ray of light cheered up the

bish I've had to buy. All on account of tied, and dear little Mr. Becket was roll which was managed by an uncloistered that invalid. But this one will take all ed up in a blanket, like a roly-poly pud-sisterhood. There, in the room which his medicine in his own spoons? Ah, that ding, and pinned in. And diamonds and isn't it, either! Your poor dear friend is clothes and everything was gone, poor spent the last eighteen months of his life. doubtless a perfect gentleman, only I am dears. And even the Indian idol from "I never was so comfortable in all my Mrs. Smith's mantelpiece. And as for life," he said to an old acquaintance, "I meet was so common and acquaintance, "I meet was so common and acquaintance, "I you got any more like them?" have all I wish to eat and such a large Grocer—"Yes, ma'am, there are ten of those

> " 'They've murdered him?' says I. " 'They've carried him off for a ransom, says Mrs. Squizzle. 'The Italians teristic development. do that, you know.'

"' Maybe he's thrown himself out of the window in a fright, says Mrs. Smith. "There we all stood, mostly in blankets and such, and made suggestions. cellar, weltering in his gore. What did the truth.

"And so it was, sir, so it was. Mrs I should be obliged to sit up in the bed all night. I should have nerves to that extent. No, no invalids for me; but Mrs. Tompkins over the way has never had you to call there.

"No, no; I do not believe Mr. Wedgerby, your friend, to be a burglar, only I alone?" was the life-long aspiration of the cannot accommodate invalids after Mr. Hermit of Welbeck the Wonderful. He Bolter."-N. Y. News.

Rich Men in History.

Emory A. Storrs always made it a point to spend the first two weeks of August at Saratoga. He had all the vivacity and uneasiness of a typical Frenchman. He would fly from group to group with story here and an epigram there, not caring to indulge in serious conversation when he was off for a holiday; occasionally, when attacked, he would respond with something more than the light humor of his vacation time.

One day a group of millionaires, who were sitting on the piazza at the United States, began to chaff Storrs in a solemn fashion. He had just confessed to them that he was not worth any money, and that he had spent everything that he had made as fast as he had got it. Suddenly he turned upon one of his would be tormentors and began:

"You rich fellows appear to think that money-making is an intellectual process, and that the wealth acquired by you proves that you are a very superior kind of men. You are very much mistaken. There is nothing intellectual about acquisitiveness. It is merely an animal trait. It is less highly developed in you gentlemen than in the chipmunk. The beaver is very much your superior in this regard. Where are the rich men in history? There are two only who live in the legends of literature-Dives, who survives on account of his fortunate connection with a pauper, and Crœsus, because his name has been used by poets merely as a synonym. Gentlemen, where are the stockholders who built the Parthenon? Doubtless, in their day they sat around in Athens and spoke of the fine word that Phidias was doing for them. But, gentleman, where are the stock holders to-day, and where is Phidias?"

"Then we went to bed. There was a light in his room still, and I called through the key hole, (he slept in his reclining chair); Mr. Bolter, are you comfortable for the night? and he answered the car and keep quiet, and you'll be all right."

After explaining the really remarkable success of Beau Brummell, who on a fortune of only \$80,000, with no birth to "'Oh, not at all,' says he, and away I brag of, no education nor great native went; and I went to sleep thinking how wit, conquered the leading place in the glad I was, with all my troubles, I was London society simply by being the best dressed man in London, the Spectator "I guess it was about one o'clock when draws a dark picture of his end: It says: I waked up with a noise of bursting in "The social supremacy so strangely won in my ears, and there was a light in the was not upset by any return of society to room. It was a queer light, bright all in common sense. Brummell quarrelled one spot, and I thought, though I don't with his royal patron, but seemed little believe in em, it was a ghost. And says I, the worse for the exclusion from the prince's circle, and, indeed, was thought to have come off rather the better in the of it." quarrel which followed the old intimacy. big hand on my throat, and just the roughest voice ever I heard growled in my ear:

The beau ruined himself at the gaming book, and, after filling it with gas, instructed the countryman to be very careful in its conmodest restrictions. modest patrimony were nightly lost and veyance, as it might escape. ' 'Now, old lady, be sensible. I ain't won with a publicity which would entitle debts, and was obliged to escape them by a hasty flight to the Continent." The story of his latter years exhibits a

moral which has no need to be pointed. The friends of his prosperity were not unkind-ungrateful would scarcely be the "Well," I kinder wondered what for word—for he had done nothing which were sent to him, and if his fall had was banished to his own chamber, lest he should offend the guests hospital of the Bon Sauveur, an institu-"Some were gagged and some were tion for the treatment of the imbecile Bourrienne had occupied before him, he One of the silliest, if not the most noxious, phases of human folly may be said to have reached in him its most charac.

Odditles of the Duke of Portland. William John Cavendish Scott Bentinck, fifth Duke of Portland, was certainly no ordinary nobleman. History might two women, who were talking very loudly. be searched in vain for another such pa-"'Mr. Bolter,' says I-that was his you say? Did we? Oh, no, we didn't. trician. He stood alone in the solitude of name-'Mr. Bolter, is there anything I No. The policeman gave the first hint of his own odd, isolating originality. His character was a study. Why did he build "'Your invalid is your burglar,' says underground? It was not for want of wish: 'No, ma'am, there is not. All I he. 'It's easier to open a door from in. space above. The Bentincks own 160,000 acres. He built magnificent stables, but he never strode a horse; he built a ballhe never strode a horse; he built a ball-room, which is almost without a rival. but he never danced; he erected skating the question: "Do you have a table d'hote ing-houses, to set the parlor door open that I may hear 'em.'

"Now was there ever anything more of insinuation. I'm sure this invalid ing-houses, to set the parlor door open that I may hear 'em.'

"Now was there ever anything more of insinuation. I'm sure this invalid of mystery with which he clothed him."

"It was, sit, so it was, sit, so it was. Intraction in the detected sating the question: "Do you have a table d'hote rinks, but never skated. He was called there?" The waiter's answer was: "Well, no," the "Invisible Prince," because of the air no insinuation. I'm sure this invalid of mystery with which he clothed him. with tears in my eyes, and says I: 'If Oh, I feel quite positive of that, and no clubs, he never entered their portals. His

shooting and hunting parties were unsurpassed, but he never saw his invited guests. He cultivated flowers and fruits whose fragaance and flavor never minisangler; a great farmer, but agriculture attracted him not. "Can't you leave me lived to his eightieth year.

VARIETIES.

RAILROADING IN THE GUILPIPES WPON You can talk all you please about big feats in railroading," said a Western conductor, but I guess we can beat 'em all. Our trackmen have been engaged for some time in straightening out the track and shortening curves. Our superintendent is a hustler, I want you to know, and the other day he determined to reduce the distance between Smithville and Union five miles. He did it, and in one day, too."

"In one day?" "Yes, sir, in one day. It isn't every road that can afford improvements of that magnitude. But our line is making money now, and the superintendent said we had used that long track long enough."

"But how did he manage to do the job so quick? Must have taken several thousand

"Oh, no, one man did the whole thing. It took him about ten minutes. You see, when our road was first built traffic was light and profits doubtful. So the distance between tations was put down on the time cards at from one to five miles greater than it actually was. Of course all passengers were charged three cents a mile, according to the schedule listance. Our directors declared many a dividend on the strength of those extra miles." -Omaha Bee.

Not on the Bills.—It was at a country hotel in Pennsylvania. The single strange who sat down at dinner was amazed when the waiter handed bim a printed bill of fare which began with oyster soup and clam chowder, and ran down to four kinds of pie and chocolate

ice cream. "I'll take oyster soup," said the guest. "Yes, but we havn't got any," replied the

"Very well, give me clam chowder." "We are out of that, too."

"Then bring me baked whitefish, fried sausage, Saratoga potatoes, French wheat rolls, ribs of beef and a cup of coffee." "We havn't got any, sir. All we've got is peefsteak, b'iled taters, and baker's bread and

room, and the guest called out:
"See here, landlord, but what sort
trick is this?"

hotel, and he failed. He had 30,000 bills of fare on hand, and I bought them at private sale for \$2. These are hard times—very hard -and we must utilize everything and keep up

style at the same time." STUCK ON GAS .- "I would like a sample of that gas," said a countryman to the engineer

at the gas works.

"Sample of what?" asked the engineer.
"This is the gas works, isn't it." " Yes, sir."

"Wall, can't you give me a quart of it?" "We sell it by the foot, sir." "Wall, give me a couple of feet of it, and if Hannah likes it I will send in and buy a barrel

"All right," replied the engineer, and he

The last we saw of the man with a bag of parently determined that Hannah should give it a trial anyway.—Pretzel's Weekly.

POLITENESS was never a prominent characteristic of the great German Chancellor.
When he first made the acquaintance of his present able doctor, Schweiminger, he was put his wittles whole."

"Is there any danger of the boa constrictor biting me?" asked a lady visitor at the Zoological Garden. "Not the least, marm," cried the showman; "he never bites—he swallows his wittles whole." through a long series of questions by that gentleman. At last, or very soon, Bismarck through a long series of questions by that gentleman. At last, or very soon, Bismarck lost patience, and told him to stop asking questions. Starting for the door, Dr. Schweininger replied: "Prince, I am at vour inger replied: "Prince, I am at your command, but if you wish to be treated without being questioned as to your symptoms, you had better call in a horse doctor." Bismarck saw immediately that the doctor was right, apologized frankly and submitted to interro gation. The two men have since been great friends, and Bismarck is proud of the skill of

A NOTED scientist had his entire wardrobe stolen from him last week, with the exception of a few paper collars. He had an engagement to call on a young lady up the Hudson River. He sent the following despatch:

"I have had all my clothes stolen except

French realism." The author of "Delusions of Accident," said he liked literal translations, but not to

such an extent.

A NEWLY married lady, who recently graduated from Vassar College, is not very well posted on household affairs. She said to her grocer not long since:

"I bought three or four hams here a couple hams hanging up there."

"Are you sure they are all off the same "Yes, ma'am." "Then I'll take three of them."-Texas

A REVISED VERSION.—Perhaps the revision of the Bible was unnecessary after all. The historian is impelled to this reflection by a

sage remark which was uttered in his hearing in a street car the other day. On the opposite side of the car there were

Said one: "Did you know Sarah had had another lot of money left her by her cousin's will?" "Law me!" exclaimed the other, "the Bible never said a truer thing than 'them that has, gits!""-Boston Herald.

Howard Paul, who has been traveling in country hotel he said to the waiter: "Could I have a a serviette?" "Yes, sir, certainly," was the prompt reply; "would you like broiled or fried?"

A DISSIPATED I awyer entered the office of a tered to his enjoyment. He bred trout by brother lawyer with a battered copy of Passuch an experience, and I'd recommend the 40,000 a year, and yet he was not an chal's Digest under his arm, and offered to sell it for enough money to procure a bottle of tonic of which he was very much in need.

"I don't buy single books," replied the party of the second part. "If you had a whole library I might buy it." "Well, this is my whole library," responded the party who needed the tonic.

A good one has been lately told on General Toombs. He met a young friend who was going to remove to Atlanta. "What business vill you embark in?" asked the General. "I have not decided as yet, but I will try to make an honest living at something," was the reply. My young friend," spoke up Gen. Toombs. "you are going to the right place to succeed, for there will be no opposition in the line."

---Chaff.

When are secrets like the sails of a ship?-When they get wind.

The two American mottoes are, "E pluribus unum," and "Let her rip." Behind the bars—The singer that doesn's keep up with the accompanist. If a man ain't got a well ballanced head like tew see him part his hair in the middle.

A special delivery stamp on a letter to your enemy will get him awakened at midnight. Why is coffee like an axe with a dull edge? Because it must be ground before it can be used.

The world owes every man a living, it is true, but it is a man's business to collect the debt.

Question for debating clubs—Can a man, while asleep in the daytime, have the night-mare? "I got broke last night and shoved up my umbrella." "What did you get on it?" "Rain."

Guest—"I say, landlord, your food is worse than it was last year!" Landlord—"Impos-sible, sir." There is only one good substitute for the undearments ov a sister, and that is the endearments of some other phellow's sister.

"I'll make you dance!" cried an irate moth-er, pursuing her erring son, slipper in hand. "Then," remarked the juvenile, "we shall have a bawl."

At the breakfast table this morning Fogg astonished his fellow boarders by asking for a special delivery stamp. He wanted to try it on the pepper box. A drummer who has been in South Florida for the past week says that beef in that section is so tough as to render it almost impossible to even stick a fork in the gravy.

eefsteak, b'iled taters, and baker's bread and offee."

The two important events in the life of man are when he'examines his upper lip and sees the hair coming, and when he examines the top of his head and sees the hair going. American apple dumplings have been intro-duced into England, and they like them. Now let us run in some doughnuts and mince ples and turn the old island into a republic.

"What? Oh, that bill of fare. My dear sir, let me explain. My uncle kept a seaside "Kies the baby while you can," admonishe

a poet. We can kiss her just as well 15 or 20 years from now—if she's that kind of a baby, cautiously remarks the Buffalo Express.

On the doorplate of a St. Louis house may be read: "Mrs. Gibbs, elocationist, poetess, washer and ironer." The washer and ironer probably support the elocationist and poetessa.

In regard to modern languages it is said that the Chinese is the most difficult. We find this out when we try to explain to our Chinese laundryman that a pair of our socks is miss-

laundryman that a pair of our socks is mise-ing.

"The British Empire, sir," exclaimed a John Bull to Jonathan, "is one on which the sun never sets." "And one," rejoined Jon-athan, "on which the tax gatherer never goes to bed."

This little one made a beautiful answer without knowing it. "What! kiss such a homely man as papa?" said the mother in fun. "Oh, but papa is real pretty in his heart," was the reply.

Montague said he would not be a woman, for then he could not love her. And Lady Monta-gue remarked that the only objection she had to be a man was that she would then have to marry a woman. About every woman's organization, says the New Orleans Picsyans, is saddled with a lot of by-laws and a constitution long enough and dull enough and useless enough to frighten away all would-be members.

Sympathetic friend (to recently bereaved widow)—"My poor Elsie, how lonesome you must be without your husband?" Mournful Relicit—"Yes, dear; but I have one consolation. I know where he is nights."

Doctor—"You need exercise; what is you employment?" Patient—"I am a mason." Doctor—"But then you cannot lack exercise." Mason—"That depends. Sometimes, you know, we work by the day and sometimes by the job!"

Mr. Gladstone tells this story: While in Scotland recently an election agent "became intimate with a farmer." When the farmer was asked for his vote he became quite indignant and cried angrily: "Gie ye ms vote? It's no likely. I had far too much deeficulty in gettin' 't mysel' to gie it awa' to anybody." "I have had all my clothes stolen except some paper collars. But that fact will not deter me from coming."

He received the following telegram in response:

"If you have nothing but paper collars to wear do not come. I love French art, but not "Yes, the man who admires her."

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I took his advice; in one short week,
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For doctors no longer I had to seek,
For I never felt eick again.
I m healthy and happy the whole day long;
So if health be worth preservin,
The constant burden of my song
Is, try Samaritan Nervine.

'T'will cure the young, 't'will heal the old,
'T'will make the whole world better;
At St. Joseph, Missouri, the medicine is sold;
Drop Dr. Richmond a letter;
He'll give you advice far bet er than wealth,
He'll point out the way to preserve in
The best condition your newly found health,
By the use of Samaritan Nervine.

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author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the fot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful 3-rench musilit, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for 32.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only \$1.00 by mail, post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the President of which, the Hon. P. A. Bissell, and associateofficers of the Board the reader is respectfully referred.

The book should be read by the yenng for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet.

There is no member of society to whom this book will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or cleryman.—Argonost.

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, er Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Buifinch Street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffied the HEAL skill of all other physicians a specialty. HEAL Such treated successfully without an in—THYSELF stance of failure.

CHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of feri facias issued out of and under the seal of the Superior Court of Detroit, County of Wayne and state of Michigan, to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Lyons, John Lyons, Thomas Lyons, Mary Ann Lyons, James Dennison, Edward Dennison, Kate Dennison, William H. Sherts and Mary L. Battersby, I did on the 31st day October, A. D. 1885, levy upon and seize all the right, title and interest of the said William Lyons, John Lyons, Thomas Lyons, Mary Ann Lyons, James Dennison, John Dennison, Edward Dennison, John Dennison, Edward Dennison, Hattersby in and to the following pieces or parcels of land, to wit: The south twenty-two and 6-100 (22 6-100) feet of lot number seventy (70) or block or section ten (10) of the Governor and Judges' plan ef the City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, all of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the easterly front door of the Detroit City Hall. (that being the building in which the Circuit tourt for Wayne County, Michigan, is held, on Wednesday, the 23d day of December, A. D. 1885, at eleven of clock in the forenoon of said day.

GEORGE H STELLWAGEN, Sheriff.

By WILLIAM H. TRAINON, Deputy Sheriff.

JAMES J. ATKINSON,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN. In the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne. In Chancery. Mary Haire, complainant, vs. Robort H. Haire, defondant. It satisfactorily appearing upon due proof by affidavit that the defendant, Robert H. Haire, is not a resident of this State but resides in the State of Wisconsin. On motion of James V. D. Willcox, complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that the said defondant, Robert H. Haire, cause his appearance to be entered in said cause, and answer the bill of complaint filed therein within four months from the date hereof, and in default thereof, said bill be taken as confessed; and also that this order be published once a week for six successive weeks in the Muchican Farmer, a newspaper published and circulated in said county, and that the first publication be made within twenty days from the date hereof.

Dated Detroit, October 21, 1885.

JAMES V. D. WILLOX.

F. H. CHAMBERS,

Solicitor for Complainant.

A true copy:

W.M. MAY. Deputy Register.

A true copy: Wm. MAY, Deputy Register.



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Holding ony fraction of a dollar; coins can't lose out; fits any cavelope. Wanted in every house.
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The above Scale, which will weigh from a quarter of an ounce

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Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket office, \$5 Woodward ave., cor. Jefferson, Merrill block.

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Bay City and Saginaw. *8.45 a m Mack'w & Marq'e Ex.. *6.05 p m Night Express..... †11.00 p m

\$11.15 p m *6.00 p m *6.45 p m *11.45 a m \$.00 a m \$7.00 a m

If You Want to be Happy. Michigan Central R. R. Depot foot of Third street. Ticket offices, 68
Woodward avenue, corner of Jefferson avenue,
Merrill block and Depot. All trains arrive and
depart on Central Standard time, which is 38 min
utes slower than Detroit time.

If you want to be happy you must be good,
A maxim all right in its way;
But a far better one, if understood,
Is what I have now got to say,
If you want to be happy you must be well,
Whatever the station you serve in;
And of all the medicine one bears the lead,
The good Samaritan Nervine.

I once tried every sort of cure,
To restore me to good health;
And spent in vain, of that I'm sure,
Consi erable share of wealth;
But all was vain; until a friend advised,
In a manner most des rvin',
The meoicine he most highly prized,
RICHMOND'S SAMARITAN NERVINE.

I took his advice; in one short week.

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!

An exhaustive treatise on Sexual Excesses, the diseases arising from them, and their treatment and cure; also a brief lecture on Epilepsy and ether Nervous Diseases, showing the relationship existing between the Sexual and Nervous System. By Dr. S. A. Richnord, St. Joseph, Missouri. Price, \$150. Fully illustrated and elegantly bound, containing over 250 pages.

This wonderful book reveals the innermost secrets of nature, and is, in fact, a key which opens the book of knowledge, and plucks leaves of healing from the tree of life. It treats of subjects which are of immense value to every man, woman and child in the land, and will in all probability, save years of sickness and fortunes in doctor bills. Agents wanted everywhere, both male and female. Send at once and get agent's circular.

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Via M. C. or G. R. & L. Roads and Connections. 6 15 a m A. Mackinaw City. D 9 30 p m 10 30 p m Bay City. 6 45 a m 10 30 " Saginaw 6 30 " Grand Rapids 10 40 4 410 " Port Huron 10 40 6 05 " Detroit 10 46 * Nos. 1 and 2 are express trains and ran daily making close connections at Mackinaw City with Michigan Central night trains.

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Trains and the Northwest.

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Marquette, Mich.

Marquette, Mich. WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC R. H

Depot foot of Twelfth Street. Trains run en Central Standard time.

Central Standard time.

Leave.

Chicago & Local... Exp 7.16 am 11.20 pm 11.56 am 11.50 pm 11.56 pm 11.50 p ind. Louisv & St L Kxp † 2.30 pm † Daily. * Except Sunday. † Except Saturday † Except Monday. Pullman sleeper through to Indianapelis, St. Louis and Chicago.

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GUNS CHEAPER THAN EVER Side love Brench Look State of the Now Side love Brench Look State of the Now Side Stat

WANTED.—Ladies and young men to decorate to Christmas. New Year and Easter Noveities. Easily learned; good prospects of steady employment and fair wages. Material ramished, and all work malled postpald. For full information address Disconarity East Works, 7 Exchange Place Boston, Mass. P. O. Box 5148. 50 Chrome or 25 Hidden name Cards, name on 10c Samples & terms, 4c. Orown Ptg. Co. Northford, On no17cow13

PNEUMO-ENTERITIS. BY A. M. YORK.

NO. II.

Many experiments have been made in order to demonstrate if animals having suffered from one attack of swine plague are rendered unsusceptible to subsequent contagion. The result of such experiments go to prove that, as a rule, animals under ordinary circumstances, are free from attacks of the disease in its fatal form, at the same time it does not render the system impervious to other fatal contagious diseases, but rather leaves the system more open to such infection. If animals suffering from swine plague are inoculated before recovery from such discase, with the virus or pulmonal exudation, taken from a diseased animal, it leads to fatal results in a short time, depending upon the amount and virulency of the virus or exudate, used in inocula-

The death rate in a herd of swine varies very much, and depends upon the maligmant or leuie nt character of the epizootic and these characteristics are also increased or modified by conditions, such as heat and cold, condition of the premises on which diseased animals are kept, pecu-Harities of locality and the degree of predisposition possessed by individual animals to contract the disease. The more prevalant swine plague exists, the more more malignant these, the larger the death rate and spread of the disease. In the warm days of spring and early summer the disease germs, which have lain ply a good fly blister over the part, and dormant or inactive during the frost and cold of winter, are set free, and the animal organism at this time being of a relatively higher temperature, and this again perhaps increased by highly nitrorenous food, such as old corn, inducing a febrile condition which renders the animal system much more susceptible to an attack than during cold weather. Hence we find that the disease seems apparently to be eradicated during winter, or if not to be much modified, and confined principally to the respiratory, instead of the digestive and respiratory organs combined.

The symptoms of pneumo-enteritis has been mistaken for anthrax and other diseases, in fact, of late, most all diseases that affect swine have been termed hog cholera, for want, we suppose, of a better mame; but they can scarcely be misunderstood by any one who has once seen a Call a competent veterinary surgeon to genuine case of pneumo enteritis, and are

prostration, hanging ears, conjunctiva in the hands of a skillful operator. red, watery eyes, bowels generally constipated, excrement hard and dark colored cough, and difficult urination. Dark red or purple blotches generally appear the mext day; their frequent seat being on the ears, throat, neck, breast, and inside of legs. A discharge from nose of a dark purplish color; the breathing becomes labored and and painful; diarrhœa sets in, the animal becomes badly emaciated, blood oozes from the nestrils, paralysis of hind quarters, or a comatose condition, sets in, and it finally dies.

(To be Continued).

Stifle Lameness in a Colt.

MENDON, Dec. 4, 1885. nary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—I have a Hambletonian bred colt about six months old, that met with a serious accident nearly two months ago, while running at pasture with his dam. One morning about that time I moticed the colt was lame in the left stifle noticed the colt was lame in the left stifle joint, and there was a swelling or puff in front of the stifle joint, and extending are or six inches below, and was about one and a half inches thick at the thickest place. It seemed very tender and sore when I would touch it. He did not go much lame on a walk, and could stand on much lame on a walk, and could stand on it as well as ever; but when he attempted to go faster than a walk he was very lame. For a few days I did nothing for him, thinking he would get well without treatment. Then I employed a veter-inary surgeon who prescribed for the colt about four weeks. He thought the colt would be better when it not cool weather: would be better when it got cool weather; but he is worse instead of better. I keep him in an enclosed shed twenty feet square. His leg does not swell below the original swelling, which remains about the same. The colt is large of his age, dark bay in color, has a good appetite, and is in good plump condition. If I have made the case sufficiently plain so you can advise me what to do through the FARMER, it will be thankfully re-Test feel a grating sensation when the be moves the leg. A Subscriber.

Answer .- The injury to the stifle joint in your colt has been a severe one. probably involving one or more of the three bones forming the joint. The Bluffs, and thence via Union Pacific and swelling was probably due to watery infiltration of the cellular tissue of the part, and to over secretion of synovia. within the joint itself. The grating seneation felt by placing the hand over the stifle, may be due to fracture of one of the bones; if so the animal even though have closed contracts with Grand Rapids he should recover from the lameness will furniture manufacturers which will agbe of little use. The following is a good application in chronic injuries: Oil shipped at once. teglii, fifteen drops; tincture cantharidies. one cunce; make one application. Second day apply a little lard. In three or four weeks, if necessary, make another application.

Pistule in the Pelvis of a Colt. Iosco, Dec. 8, 1885.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse andits, Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine and Poultry." Horse Training Made Easy," etc. Professional advice through the country of the journal to regular enbertiers free. Parties desiring information will be required to sand their full name and address to the affice of the journal to regular enbertiers free. Parties desiring information will be answered by the Farkers. No question will be ensured by the following the Farkers. No question will be answered by making careful accommends your own interest by making careful accommends to notify the body and legs, condition of the parasters of the body and legs, condition of the paraster of the bod DEAR SIR:—Will you oblige me by telling me how to treat my patient if my description or diagnosis is sufficient? I have a yearling colt which has a running sore on her hip about three inches from spine, about six inches from point of hip wanted was cleansing, and it would heal
We thought we had it nearly healed
but it has broken out again as bad as ever I decribed it to a professional veterinary and he called it fistula. If you will pre scribe treatment you will greatly oblige subscriber. Non Composmentis.

Answer .- The trouble with your colt is as your veterinary surgeon diagnosed it, (fistula of the pelvis), not common in that region. A surgical operation is the only proper course of treatment, when not encroaching too much upon the surrounding tissue, a question for your veterinary surgeon to determine. Constitutional treatment will also be advisable. Alteratives and tonics are important in such

Stifle Lameness.

CLARKSTON, Dec. 5, 1885. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—I have a black horse five years old, weighs about 1,300 lbs.; slim built. Last May he commenced to swing his left hind leg out around, and has been lame by spells ever since. The leg is held and is thrown outward at every step. The and is thrown outward at every step. The stifle joint is enlarged, and the capsular ligament very much distended, especially when the animal's weight is thrown upon it, by holding up the sound leg. Please answer through your columns the best mode of treatment and oblige, A SUBSCRIBER

Answer .- The swelling of the "capsular ligament," around the stifle joint, points out the seat of disease. months having elapsed without relief, it is violent are individual attacks, and the doubtful if a radical cure can be accomplished. If there is a competent veterinary surgeon in your neighborhood call him in to treat the case. If not, apdress the same with vasaline or lard. Repeat in three or four weeks if necessary.

> Marasmus in the Shoulder of a Mare. MILFORD, Dec. 7, 1885.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:-I have a mare eight years old that has been sweenied three years; is not lame, only in hard drawing; swings her leg in when in motion; shoulder is shrunk quite badly. She is a splendid beast. Would like to know if there is any cure for her. Will you inform me through the MICHIGAN FARMER.

G. A. SCHENCK.

Answer .- There is no cure in the case as shove described. The chances are the feet are the seat of disease. Neurotomy or nerving has in such cases sometimes given relief, when properly performed, determine the propriety of such an operation. The high operation should There is a loss of appetite, dullness, not be performed. The low one is safe

Holiday Excursion Rates.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway and Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway have arranged to sell special holiday excursion tickets at single fare between all stations on their lines under the following arrangement: Christmas tickets will be on sale from December 24th to December 25th, inclusive, and good to return up to and including December 26th, 1885. New Year's tickets will be on sale from December 31st. 1885. to January 1st, 1886, inclusive, and good to return up to and including January 2nd, 1886. The Detroit Division of the Grand Trunk Railway and the Michigan Air Line Railway will sell special return tickets on the above date and limit at single fare between all stations on these divisions.

The custom of making holiday excursion rates was inauguerated some years ago by these lines, and each year has proved by an increase of sales that its patrons fully appreciate the concessions accorded them during the holiday season

THE attention of our patrons is called to the San Francisco excursions in connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, during the month of December, as affording an unrivaled opportunity for spending the winter months in the delightful climate of Southern California. These excursions are to leave Chicago and Peoria on the following dates, and by the following routes: Chi-Q. R. R. to Kansas City, and thence via int moves, and it will often snap when Missouri Pacific Ry. from Kansas City through the beautiful Indian Territory, and via the Texas & Pacific and Southern Pacific Roads. Chicago and Peoria, Dec. 17th, via C., B. & Q. R. R. to Council Central Pacific Rys. The rate for the ound trip from Chicago is \$113 15, from Peoria \$109 75, and tickets are good six

> It is reported that three large hotels in the States of Ohio, Georgia and Florida, gregate \$47,000. The furniture is to be

> MACOMB County Shorthorn breeders will hold their annual meeting early in January. Romeo will be the place.

COMMERCIAL

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

Flour.-Market quiet, the decline in wheat is weakening holders a little, and there is some inclination to shade figures. The demand is light at

Wheat.—The market opened dull, and values slowly declined all day, on both spot and futures. May wheat was weakest, and the decline in toat month was greater than any other. There was no attempt to hold up the market, and it is a wonder it did not recede further. Quotations on spot were as follows: No. 1 white, 91%c; No. 2 red, 9814c; No. 3 red, 88c; rejected, red, 7414c bid. In 'utures closing prices were as follows: No. 1 white-December, 91%c; May, 98%c. No. 2 red-December, 98%c; January, 94c; February, 95c; May, 98%c.

Oorn .- Market fairly active, but prices a shade easier. Yesterday spot No. 2 and December and January delivery were quoted at 88c; new mixed, 36%c, and high mixed at 38%c.

Oats.—Market unchanged; No. 2 mixed quoted at 33c, light mixed at 33c, and No. 2 white at 341/c. Barley.—No. 2 State is quoted at \$1 37 \$\pi\$ cental, and samples sell at \$1 35@1 45, according

Rye.-Market steady at 60c P bu . for No. 2. Feed.—Bran is quoted at \$12 00@12 50 \$2 ton; coarse middlings at \$12 50, and fine do at \$14 00@

Butter.-Market dull except for extra stock, Creamery is quoted at 25@28c for good to choice; dairy at 14@15c for good, 16@17c for extra fine quality; off grades entirely neglected.

Cheese.—Michigan creams, 10%@11c; skims 41/2 25%c P D. Ohlo full creame, 9%200c. Eggs.—Market firm; selling at 22c for strictly fresh, and limed at 18@19c.

Fruit.—Apples in fair supply and unchanged; ordinary lots are selling at \$150@175, with \$190@ | \$ 00 for fancy lots. Cranberries quoted at \$7@7 50 | 19 bbl. for Cape Cod, the latter for choice. Dried Apples .- Dull at 84@84c P D. New

evaporated stock quoted at 7@8c P D.

Foreign Fruits.—Lemons, Messinas P box 3 50@4 00; Malaga, 2 50@3 75; oranges, Floridas 9 box, \$3 50@400; bananas, yellow \$ bunch, \$2 00 @2 50; cocoanuts \$ 100, \$4 00@5 00; Malaga grapes, \$ keg, \$2 50@4 50; \$ brl., 5 50@7 00. rames: extracted, 11@12c.

Cabbages.—Quiet at \$3 00@8 25 \$9 100. Hay.-Market quiet at \$12 00@18 00 \$ ton for aled car lots on track; selling in smaller quan-

titles at \$13@14 per ton. Poultry.-The market is overstocked and rices are lower. Nice fresh stock brings 82814c and 9@916c for goese. Live turkeys, 9c P D.; Beans,-City picked offering at \$1 45@1 55 \$7

bu. Unpicked, 60c@\$1 05 \$ bu. Onions.—Per bbl., \$2 00@2 15. Sweet Potatoes.—Jerseys, \$3 50@3 75 and Bal-

mores \$2 60@2 75 \$9 bbl. Salt .- Michigan or Marine City, 95c per barrel;

East Saginaw or Syracuse, \$100. Clover Seed.—Market rather weaker. Quota tions are \$5 40 \$2 bu. for prime No. 2 spot, December delivery at \$5 40 and January at \$5 45. No. has declined to \$5 15.

Hops.—Michigan quoted at 8@10c, New Yorks Timothy Seed .- Quoted at \$2 00 % bu. in

Straw.—Baled \$5@6 \$ ton on track. Pop Corn.-Market quiet at 202%c P b. fo

old: new. 116c. Beeswax.—Dull at 25@28c P b.
Game.—Selling from store as follows: Bear, 10c # b.; squirrels, doz., 75c@\$1 60; pigeons, # doz., \$1 50; rabbits, 12@15c each; ducks—Mallards #

2 doz., \$2 ?5/22 50. Dressed Hogs .- Al hough there were but few in the market vesterday no changes were made in

notations. Packers are paying \$4 2524 50 % cwt-

as to quality.					
ProvisionsMarket quiet a	ba	01	atir	rly	un
changed. Quotations are asfollow	W6	:		-	
Mess, new	10	25	0	10	50
Family new					
Short clear				11	
Lard in tierces, per D		69	4@		614
Lard in kegs, per D		64	10		7
Hams, per D		9	ā		934
Shoulders, per 10		53	40	×	5%
Choice bacon, per 10		73	0		71/
Extra Mess beef, per bbl	9		0		25
Tallow, per D		43	60		434
Dried beef, per 10		12	Ö		12%
Hay.—The following is a record	đ c	of t	he	BA	
the Michigan Avenue scales for th	10	pas	t w	eek	::
Monday-15 loads: Four at \$1					\$15

and \$14; two at \$13 50 and \$12 h0; one at \$12. Tuesday—21 loads: Seven at \$12; fourat \$14 and \$10; one at \$16, \$15 and \$11. Wednesday—6 loads: Two at \$15; one at \$14,

\$10; one at \$16, \$15 and \$11. Wednesday—8 loads: Two at \$15; one at \$14, \$13. \$12 and \$11 50. Thursday—89 loads: Sixteen at \$18; nine at \$12: six at \$14; three at \$12 50; two at \$14 50; one at \$13, \$13 50 ard \$11. Friday—62 loads: Nine at \$13 and \$12; seven at \$13 50; five at \$12 50 and \$11; four at \$11 50; three at \$15 and \$14; two at \$10 50 and \$10; one at \$14 50, \$13 75 and \$13 25. Saturday—39 loads: Thirteen at \$18; seven at \$12; five at \$14; four at \$13 50; three at \$11; two at \$15, \$12 50 and \$11; two at \$15, \$12 50 and \$11; one at \$15, \$12 50 and \$11 50; one at \$10.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

[By telegraph.] Below we give the latest reports of the live

stock markets east and west for Monday, Dec. 14th, 1885: and a shade lower. Sheep, receipts 6,000; dull and unchanged. Hogs, receipts 19,000; market easier but not quotably lower. CHICAGO.—Cattle, receipts 7,700; shipments ,900; market dull at a decline of 10@15 cents Hogs, receipts 52,000; shipments 6,000. Demand

low; prices 5@10 cents lower.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, Dec. 12, 1885. The following were the receipts at these yards

	No.	No.	No.
Wayne		240.	50
Ann Arbor		267	86
Battle Creek			54
Belding	. 27	115	60
Clyde		104	90
Chelses	. 12	330	64
Concord	. 25		108
Dexter	. 10	95	81
D., G. & M. R	99	1,015	456
Fenwick	. 41	898	
Greenville	. 26	215	78
Grand Blanc	***	***	60
Homer. A	. 14	74	***
Howell	. 19		110
HighlandLansing		77	85
Marshall	. 6		64 30
Mason	23	225	189
Milford		109	60
Millington	. 88		00
Metamora	18	895	
Milan		100	40
Oxford	48	195	214
Portland		690	244
Plymouth	10	109	118
Rochester			80
Saline	***	- ***	90
Tekonsha	14	28	
Union City	28		
Williameton	***	987	25
Ypeilanti	85	173	122
Total	510	4,811	2,567
CATTLE			
The offerings of cattle at t	hans -	ada nom	honed

The offerings of cattle at these yards numbere cattle and stockers the market showed no improvement but for anything decent buyers had to pay 10/215 cents higher rates than those of set week. The market closed firm with all sold.

at the following QUOTATIONS:

lbs at \$2 25.

Judson sold Shields 5 stockers av 740 lbs at \$2 75.

Spencer sold Rosgan a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers' stock av 849 lbs at \$2 30.

Beutly sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers' stock av 759 lbs at \$2 30.

Coates sold Fileschman a mixed lot of 27 head of thin butchers' stock av 759 lbs at \$2 50.

Angell sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 15 head of fair butchers' stock av 759 lbs at \$2 50.

Angell sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 15 head of fair butchers' stock av 759 lbs at \$2 50.

Devine sold Resgan a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 755 lbs at \$2 50.

Devine sold Shields 6 feeders av 870 lbs at \$2 50.

Sy sold Fileschman 4 bulls av 940 lbs at \$2 15.

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers' stock av 750 lbs at \$2.

Spicer sold Webb a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 860 lbs at \$3, and \$2 50.

Devine sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock av 860 lbs at \$3, and \$2 50.

Spicer sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock av 860 lbs at \$3, and \$2 50.

Devine sold Resgan a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock av 880 lbs at \$3, and \$2 50.

Angell sold Caplis a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 718 lbs at \$2 50.

Longoor sold Fileschman 14 stockers av 744 lbs lbs at \$2 50.

Sly sold Sullivan 6 fair butchers' heifers av 746 lbs at \$3 50.

Wright sold Sullivan 6 fair butchers' heifers av 746 lbs at \$2 50.

Buckminister sold Geo Wreford 5 fair butchers' stock av 750 lbs at \$2 50.

Buckminister sold Geo Wreford 5 fair butchers' heifers av 746 lbs at \$3 50.

Buckminister sold Geo Wreford 5 fair butchers' heifers av 760 lbs at \$3 50.

Buckminister sold Geo Wreford 5 fair butchers' heifers av 760 lbs at \$3 50.

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Buckminister sold Geo Wreford 5 fair butchers' heifers av 760 lbs at \$3 50.

Buckminister sold Geo Wreford 5 fair butche

sly sold Sullivan 8 stockers av 637 lbs at \$2.

5 80. Sebring sold Caplis a mixed lot of 32 head of air butchers' stock av 890 lbs at \$3. C Roe sold Marx 13 good butchers' steers and eifers av 1,004 lbs at \$3 85, and 2 heifers av 655

heifers av 1,004 los at \$3.85, and 2 heifers av 655 lbs at \$2.75.

Jedele scid Sullivan a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 1,050 lbs at \$3:2 good steers av 1,105 lbs at \$3.25; a bull weighing 1,020 lbs at \$3; and one weighing 1,710 lbs at \$3.

J H Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 25 head of fair butchers' stock av 845 lbs at \$3.

Taylor sold Geo Wreford 2 good butchers' cows av 1,410 lbs at \$3.35.

White sold Shields 4 feeders av 780 lbs at \$3, and 2 av 1,000 lbs at \$3.30.

Wyman sold sullivan a mixed lot of 15 head of fair butchers' stock av 835 lbs at \$3.

Jedele sold Sullivan a fair butchers' cow weighing 1,420 lbs at \$3. Jedele sold Sullivan a jair outchers' cow weign-ing 1,430 lbs at \$3. Write sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 817 lbs at \$3.90, and 3 bulls av 933 lbs at \$3.25.

The offerings of sheep numbered 4,811, against 7,015 last week. The sheep market ruled dull. The bulk of the receipts were common, and for this class buyers are only offering about what the pelts will bring. Downs selected some wethers for shipment for which he paid about last week's rates, but a larger part of the receipts went east in first hands.

SHEEP.

peipts went east in first hands.

White sold Plotts 67 av 86 lbs at \$3 35.

McFadden sold Fitzpatrick 78 av 80 lbs at \$2 10.

Burdoin sold Downs 104 av 90 lbs at \$3 35.

Hawiey sold Downs 31 av 104 lbs at \$3 75.

Griffin sold Fitzpatrick 61 av 67 lbs at \$1 80.

Judson sold Downs 125 av 80 lbs at \$2 75.

Judson sold Reagan 102 av 75 lbs at \$1 60.

Lorgcor sold Downs 213 av 64 lbs at \$2 25.

Burlingama sold Loosemore 64 av 76 lbs at \$1 80. 80. Judson sold John Robinson 144 av 72 lbs at \$2. Cheeseman sold Burt Spencer 119 av 77 lbs at

Cheeseman fold Burt Spencer 113 av 11 Av 31 175.
Jedele sold Loosemore 94 av 71 lbs at \$1 75.
Wright sold Downs 128 av 72 lbs at \$2 25.
Sly sold Downs 27 av 90 lbs at \$2.
Payne sold Downs 28 av 80 lbs at \$2.
Buckminister sold Downs 208 av 78 lbs at \$2.
Cheeseman sold Downs 208 av 90 lbs at \$2.

The offerings of hogs numbered 2,567, against

2,475 last week. The demand for hogs was sharp and the receipts were closed out at an advance of 10 cents per hundred over the rates of last week. Curtis sold Webb 67 av 947 lbs at \$3 50. Merritt sold Webb 10 av 279 lbs at \$3 50. Wright sold Phillips 76 av 208 lbs at \$3 50. Wright sold Phillips 76 av 208 lbs at \$3 50. Wright sold Phillips 63 av 230 lbs at \$3 50. Allen sold Webb 163 4v 257 lbs at \$3 50. Allen sold Webb 55 av 163 lbs at \$3 50. Ramsey sold Webb 87 av 194 lbs at \$3 40. Griffin sold Webb 55 av 163 lbs at \$3 50. Ramsey sold Webb 87 av 194 lbs at \$3 50. Confra sold Drake 57 av 281 lbs at \$3 50. Confra sold Drake 57 av 281 lbs at \$3 50. Beach sold Drake 57 av 280 lbs at \$3 55. Clark sold Drake 83 av 281 lbs at \$3 55. Clark sold Drake 83 av 280 lbs at \$3 55. Clark sold Drake 85 av 280 lbs at \$3 55. Devine sold Sullivan 28 av 284 lbs at \$3 50. C Roe sold sullivan 28 av 284 lbs at \$3 50. Spicer sold Sullivan 28 av 284 lbs at \$3 50. Spicer sold Sullivan 28 av 284 lbs at \$3 50. Micol sold Webb 35 av 285 lbs at \$3 50. Micol sold Webb 35 av 285 lbs at \$3 55. Jedele sold Webb 35 av 285 lbs at \$3 55. Jedele sold Webb 35 av 285 lbs at \$3 55. Jedele sold Webb 36 av 285 lbs at \$3 50. O'Hara sold Drake 70 av 223 lbs at \$3 50. O'Hara sold Drake 80 av 284 lbs at \$3 55. Jedele sold Webb 36 av 285 lbs at \$3 50. O'Hara sold Webb 12 av 126 lbs at \$3 50. O'Hara sold Drake 70 av 223 lbs at \$3 50. O'Hara sold Webb 17 av 183 lbs at \$3 50. Sullivan sold Webb 17 av 183 lbs at \$3 50. O'Hara sold Webb 17 av 183 lbs at \$3 50. O'Hara sold Webb 17 av 183 lbs at \$3 50. O'Hara sold Webb 18 av 280 lbs at \$3 50. O'Hara sold Webb 19 av 126 lbs at \$3 50. O'Hara sold Webb 19 av 126 lbs at \$3 50. O'Hara sold Webb 19 av 126 lbs at \$3 50. O'Hara sold Webb 19 av 126 lbs at \$3 50. O'Hara sold Webb 19 av 126 lbs at \$3 50. O'Hara sold Webb 19 av 126 lbs at \$3 50. O'Hara sold Webb 19 av 126 lbs at \$3 50. O'Hara sold Webb 19 av 126 lbs at \$3 50. O'Hara sold Webb 19 av 126 lbs at \$3 50. O'Hara sold Webb 19 av 126 lbs at \$3 50. O'Hara sold Webb 19 av 126 lbs at \$3 50. O'Hara sold Webb 19 av 126 and the receipts were closed out at an advance of

Wyman sold Webb 31 av 230 lbe at \$3.50.
O'Hara sold Peillips 97 av 243 lbs at \$3.55.
White sold Drake 68 av 275 lbs at \$3.65.
Sawyer sold Drake 54 av 246 lbs at \$3.65.
White sold Webb 20 av 145 lbs at \$3.30.
Brown & Spencer sold Drake 57 av 277 lbs
\$3.60.
Lathrop sold Drake 79 av 276 lbs at \$3.70.
Taylor sold Drake 80 av 270 lbs at \$3.60.
Boyden sold Drake 33 av 283 lbs at \$3.60.

King's Yards. Saturday, Dec. 12, 1885. CATTLE.

The market opened up very active, and as the supply was not enough to meet the demand, prices ruled higher for anything above the commonest class. Rovers put the advance at a strong 15 cents per hundred over last week. at a strong to cents per hundred over last week.

Spencer sold H Roe a mixed lot of 10 head of
thin butchers stock av 1,090 lbs at \$2.65, and 4
feeders to Killen av 847 lbs at \$2.3

Brand sold H Roe a mixed lot of 10 head of fair
butch rs' stock av 710 lbs at \$2.90.

Shook sold McGee a mixed lot of 6 head of
thin bubchers' stick av 550 lbs at \$2.50.

Richmond sold Baxter 2 good butchers' steers
av 955 lbs at \$3.80, and 2 fair oxen to Brockaw av
1,615 lbs at \$3.20.

av 955 bb at \$3 80, and 2 fair oxen to Brockaw av 1,615 bbs at \$3 20.

Bitss sold Flierchman a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 786 bbs at \$2 80.

Culver sold Wiefold & Beck 3 good butchers' steers av 936 lbs at \$4.

Richmond sold Genther 2 good butchers' steers av 935 lbs at \$4.

Switzer sold Down'e 4 thin cows av 1,012 lbs at \$9 80.

Switzer sold Down'e 4 thin cows av 1,012 lbs at \$2 50.

Richmond sold Baxter 3 fair butchers' steers av 938 lbs at \$3 50.

Webb sold wreford & Beck 3 fair butchers' steers av 815 lbs at \$3 25.

Simons sold Besancon a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 586 lbs at \$2 50.

Middleton sold Wreford & Beck 8 fair butchers' cows av 1,010 lbs at \$3 20.

Astley sold John Robinson 5 fair butchers' steers av 820 lbs at \$2 75.

Astley sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 15 head of fair butchers' stock av 976 lbs at \$3 25.

Richmond sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 976 lbs at \$3 20.

Skeps sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock av 966 lbs at \$2 60; 2 fair steers av 840 lms at \$3 40, and a good cow weighing 1,260 lbs at \$3 10.

Shepard sold J Wreford 4 fair butchers' heifers av 742 lbs at \$3 20.

White sold Etevens 5 stockers av 692 lbs at \$3 80.

Stickel sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 5 50.

White sold Etevens 5 stockers av 692 lbs at \$3 80.
Stickel sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 632 lbs at \$2 20.
Culver sold Wiedroft & Beck a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 890 lbs at \$3 90.
Shook sold Hilderschiet a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 620 lbs at \$2 50.
Capwell sold L'osemore a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers' stock av 636 lbs at \$3 40.
McHugh sold Davey a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 760 lbs at \$2 80.
Runnel sold Hersch 4 good butchers' steers av 1,012 lbs at \$4.

Actives at \$4.

Ottawa sold Marx a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 709 los at \$8.

McHugh sold Wreford & Beck 8 fair butchers' steers av 887 lbs at \$3.00.

Spencer sol: Kraft 3 good butchers' steers av 1,0:60 bs at \$3.75.

Robb sold Davy a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 781 lbs at \$3.05.

McFarlan so d Bussell a mixed lot of 27 head of thin but hers' stock av 709 lbs at \$3.374.

McHugh sold Ford 6 stockers av 710 lbs at \$3.05. Shepard sold Losemore 3 thin butchers' helf-ers av 773 lbs at \$2.83, Baker sold Kammon 3 fair buutchers' helfers av 776 lbs at \$3.10.

The sheep market ruled fairly active, at prices varying but little from those of one week ago.
Soper sold Wreford & Beck 56 av 91 lbs ht \$2 50.
Beardales sold Andrews 29 av 69 lbs at \$3.
Kalaher sold Wreford & Beck 133 av 78 lbs at 33 20.
St-indlick sold Andrews 59 av 71 lbs at \$1 75.
Canwell sold Wreford & Beck 41 av 86 lbs at \$2 75.
Anstor sold Morey 55 av 102 lbs at \$3.

Brown & Spencer sold Burt Spencer 4 fair butchers' helfers av 900 lbs at \$3 50, and a good steer weighing 1,200 lbs at \$4 25.

Cost s sold Flieschman 3 coarse cows av 995 lbs at \$3 25.

Judson sold Shields 5 stockers av 740 lbs at \$3 75.

Ottawa sold Wreford & Beck 101 av 69 lbs at \$3 75.

June sold Andrews 194 av 65 bs at \$2 25. Hogan sold Davey 58 av 64 bs at \$1 85. A siley sold Milkes 228 av 77 bs at \$2 75.

The hog market opened up active at an advance of 10 cents over the prices of last week, ruled stead yand closed firm.

Culver sold Phillips 84 av 225 lbs at \$3 50.
Proper sold Rau-s 23 av 176 lbs at \$3 55.
Culver sold Phillips 35 av 112 lbs at \$3 55.
Culver sold Phillips 35 av 112 lbs at \$3 50.
McCafferty cold Phillips 34 av 286 lbs at \$3 50.
McCafferty cold Phillips 34 av 213 lbs at \$3 50.
McCafferty cold Phillips 34 av 213 lbs at \$3 50.
McCafferty cold Phillips 23 av 184 lbs at \$3 55.
Harger sold Phillips 23 av 184 lbs at \$3 55.
Harger sold Phillips 23 av 184 lbs at \$3 55.
Capwell sold Astley 29 av 276 lbs at \$3 55.
Webb sold Rauss 88 av 287 lbs at \$3 55.
Anstey sold Rauss 87 av 237 lbs at \$3 55.
Lovewell sold Milkes 85 av 209 lbs at \$3 55.
Lovewell sold Rauss 67 av 287 lbs at \$3 55.
Lovewell sold Rauss 67 av 268 lbs at \$3 55.
McLes sold Rauss 67 av 268 lbs at \$3 55.
McLes sold Webb 43 av 286 lbs at \$3 55.
McHugh sold Webb 43 av 286 lbs at \$3 55.
McHugh sold Webb 55 av 276 lbs at \$3 55.
McHugh sold Webb 55 av 276 lbs at \$3 50.
Proper sold Webb 55 av 277 lbs at \$3 50.
Proper sold Webb 55 av 277 lbs at \$3 50.

CATTLE-Receipts 7,208, against 8,491 the prerious week. The offerings of cattle on Monday numbered 1,615 head. The market opened in a quiet way, but dull and slow for common grades For good cattle the market was 10@15 cent higher than on the Monday previous. The best steers on sale went at \$5 50@5 85; good to choice shipping steers, \$5 20@5 40; medium to good 4 85@5 15; light to good butchers', \$3 40@4 25; mixed butchers' stock, \$3@3 75; stockers were in light supply and limited demand, selling at \$2.25 @8 15. The market ruled dull on Tuesday at a Wednesday by another decline of 100015 cents of common grades, and 5@10 cents on best. Of Michigan cattle 23 steers av 1,060 lbs sold at \$4 85; The at \$3: 25 do av 848 lbs at \$2 50: 99 do av 0 at \$3: 14 do av 1.017 lbs at \$3 75; 15 do av 1,092 l

QUOTATIONS:

Vesis—Fair to prime of 180 to 210

Bharf.—Receipts, 34,600, against 34,800 the previous week. The market opened up on Monday with 7,000 sheep on sale. The demand was slow. Tuesday's market was the worst of the reason for common sheep. On Wednessay the market was demoralized and closed with a large number left over. Fair to good 70 to 80 hs sheep sold at \$2 25@2 55; 30 to 90 hs. \$2 9@3 20; 90 to 100 lbs, \$3 20@3 50; 100 to 115 lbs, \$3 50@4 10; culle, \$1 50 @2; lambs, good to choice, \$3 75@4 75. We note sales of 173 Michigan sheep a v98 lbs at \$4; 148 av 80 lbs at \$3 50; 108 at 184 lbs at \$2 50; 109 culls av 68 lbs at \$3 50; 206 av 81 lbs at \$2 50; 109 culls av 68 lbs at \$1 50; 249 do av 79 lbs at \$1 90; 128 lambs av 58 lbs at \$425; 167 av 48 lbs at \$2 50; 109 culls av 68 lbs at \$3 50.

Hoss.—Receipts 73,940, against 51,865 the previous week. The hog market opened up 10 cents higher on Monday, dropped 10@15 cents on Tuesday and declined again on Wednessday, closing with good to choice Yorkers se'ling at \$3 70@3 75; fair do. \$3 65@3 70; medium grades, fair to choice, \$3 75@3 80; good to extra heavy, \$3 80@ 3 90; pige, common to choice, \$3 65@3 75; skips and culls, \$9@3 20.

Chicago

CATTLE.—Receipts 47,582 against 44,593 the previous week, Shipments 14,804. The cattle mar ket opered up on Monday with 7,000 head on sale. The receipts during the latter part of the week were light, and before the close prices advanced 10 cents per hundred. Some Christmas cattle sold as high as \$6 25, but the bulk of the shipping steers sold at a range of \$4 25@5 25. The market opened up strong on Tuesday, but before the close prices declined 10@15 cents. On Wednosday the supply was in excess of the demand, and prices fell off 102015 cents. There was another decline of 5@10 cents on Thursday, and for the balance of the week it ruled steady closing at the following

QUOTATIONS:

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It will Curs in Sheep: Colic, Hoove, Diarrhea or Dysentery, when given according to directions

IT WILL PAY Every owner of a Horse. Cow or Sheep to keep this invaluable remedy always on hand for cases of emergency. Each bottle contains eight full doses for Horses and Cattle and sixteen doses for sheep. A single dose in Colic with given in time usually has the desired effect. It will not spoil by age.

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Covers every subject pertaining to Stock of Farm both in Health and Disease. Two charts for thinks
ages of Horses and Cattle; 720 Engravings and 14 Colored Plates. Farmers, clear 5100 a month. See

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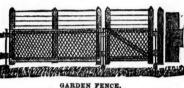


 Because it is absolutely portable, being so easily moved that two men can take up and move half a mile of it in a day, enabling the farmer to dispense with one-half the fence on his farm. 2. It is the only portable lence that will not blow down.
3. It is the most durable, being supported by an iron post which will not decay.
4 It is also the bost permanent fence because nothing need touch the ground but an iron post, and no wind will blow it down that will not blow and no wind will blow it down that will not blow

and no wind will blow it down that will not blow down buildings and uproot trees.

5. It is a p rfect fence for all kinds of stock. The boards at the bottom, the braces and battens show sufficiently so that tock will not run into it as into a whole wire fence. The wires at the top prevent horses and cattle pushing against it an crowding it over as in ordinary board and rail fences. ences.
6. It is cheap, costing but little if any more than an ordinary board feace.

The demand 'or it is such that persons desiring a permanent business can enter into its manufac-ture and sale with profit to themselves and the farming community



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-Papers and Disen

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The sixth annual gan Merino Sheep-I was called to order i of the State Capitol last, by the Presider Hon. John T. Rich. The report of the oramme for the me adopted, after which his annual address. Gentlemen of the A Breeders' Association since our last meeting

there has been more hard times; prices h ly every productio manufactory. La numerous and obs There has been a g ally so conceded stil s admission we h ful crops. While they are low for ness Looking at the situ judiced standpoint those who incurred o paid now, or those were the principal Wage workers that ment and persons d ably never saw a ti would buy them mo facturers, merchant kinds are complain tition is so sharp made. Yet you no failures that there i in the number as co

two years ago. adoption of better less reckless specular end of the year withe average of the There has been du marked increase in Many locations whi a large surplus of There has been no wages, but busines ciently to give em those beretofore un ow price of labor duced many, espectively build now who of waited until another Farmers have su hard times as any o

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For short periods appear to be true been a time in this other business proarmer is sure to b by a general reviv

other country on the try has suffered, else, in the past past when period occurred, it will better than ever. ago we found th terest enough to and hopeful of th it was not said, I t was that, if the shing to be better

years, I am as relat was the confider made us hopeful. selling our wool before me.
Since that tim
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There is little d